

*The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill*

# PRESS

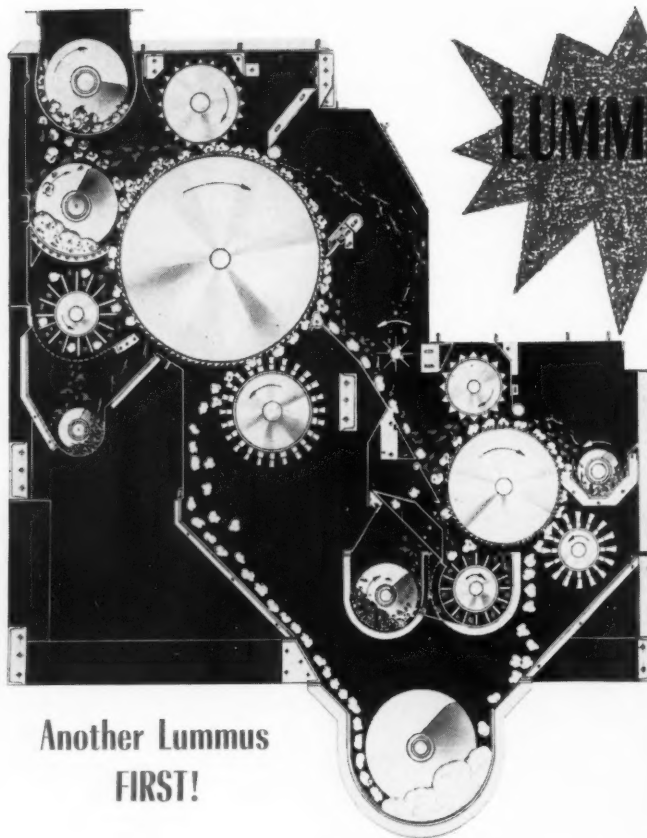
A PROGRESSIVE AND RESPONSIBLE PUBLICATION

AUGUST 25, 1956

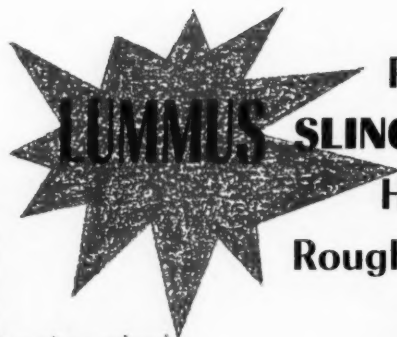


THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING  
AND OILSEED PROCESSING INDUSTRIES





Another Lummus  
FIRST!



## Records Show SLING-OFF MACHINES Have Improved Rough-Harvested Cotton A Full Grade

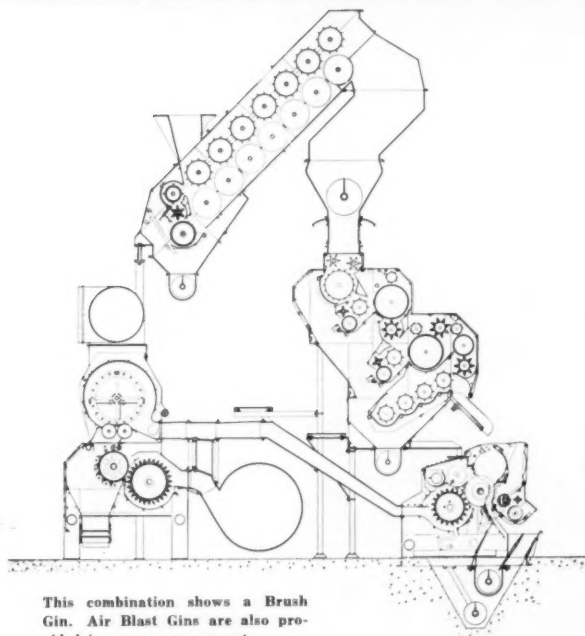
The Lummus Sling-off Machine is proven for rough, spindle-picked, snapped and machine-stripped cotton, and is custom-tailored to your needs. It removes sticks, stems, bark, vines, leaf and other large foreign matter before they are broken up and embedded in the cotton. Better grades, cleaner seeds, higher profits . . . and happier textile mills when your conventional hull separator is replaced with a Sling-off.

*Write for Bulletin 630-A*

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COLUMBUS, GEORGIA, U.S.A.

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This combination shows a Brush Gin. Air Blast Gins are also provided in same arrangement.

## Heart of the Modern Cotton Gin

This combination of machines is the heart of the modern Continental cotton gin plant. The design and arrangement, as shown, is fast becoming the accepted standard of ginneries everywhere.

Each of these machines has exclusive features of design providing maximum performance. Regardless what auxiliary equipment may be used ahead of this balanced group of machines, the efficiency of the gin plant equipped with this combination is second to none.

For complete description  
write for Bulletin 220-A.

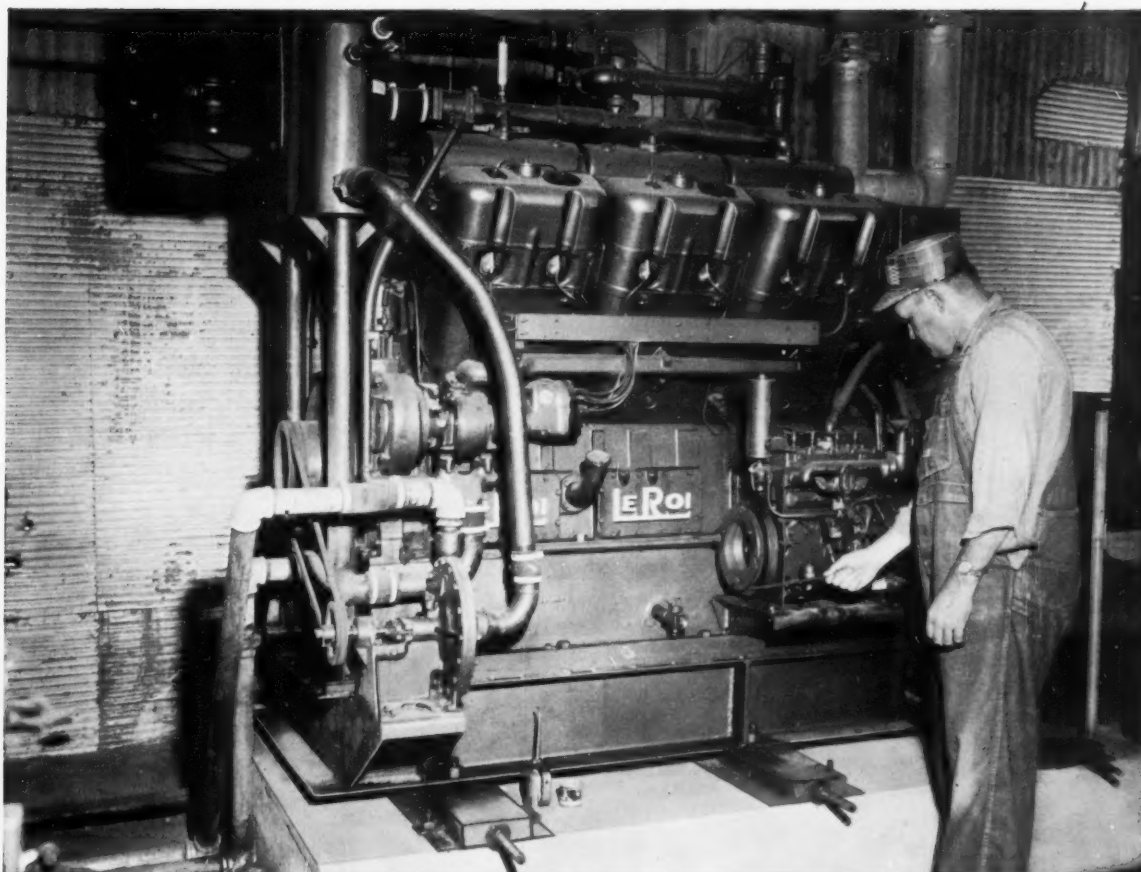
# CONTINENTAL GIN COMPANY

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

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**"Le Roi**  
*is the smoothest power*  
*you can put in a gin,"*  
*says Missouri ginner*

John Stephens of Kennett, Missouri has been a ginner since 1937. He has run a lot of engines in his time, and when he says Le Roi engines are tops, it really means something. Here's what he told us:

"My Le Roi L3000 engine powers three Continental 80 stands. Running at 920 rpm, it acts as if it is idling. It has plenty of power to spare. This Le Roi engine is the smoothest power you can put in a gin. And it starts as easy as an automobile."

In the last two years, John Stephens' gin has handled more than 4,000 bales. It's a low-cost operation because his 344 continuous hp Le Roi L3000 engine runs on natural gas — the same fuel he uses for two dryers and other equipment.

Le Roi engines are designed for cotton-gin and mill service. They have the weight and stamina to take heavy loads over long operating periods, yet their compact "V" designs take up less room than other engines. They cost less to install, too.

There's a Le Roi engine with extra power for all your requirements — ginning, pressing, cleaning, delinting, plus accessories found in modern installations. Sizes range from 40 to 510 continuous hp.

See a Le Roi engine at work nearby. Your Le Roi distributor will be glad to show you—or write us for literature.

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Cotton Industry Headquarters: Tulsa, Oklahoma



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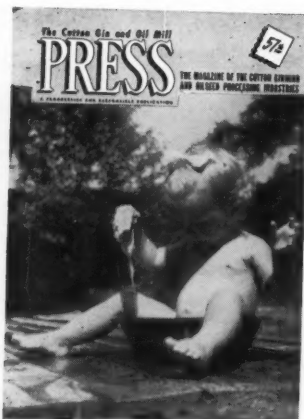


AIR TOOLS



ENGINES





#### ON OUR COVER:

A girl just doesn't have any privacy any more. What with the government sticking its nose into your income and everything, and photographers everywhere, the fairer sex is never safe from some snooper. Take the young lady in our cover scene, for example. She was going about her business, bothering nobody, and you see what happened to her. It probably was one of those unpredictable people called "parents" who did it, too. Fortunately, our cover subject doesn't seem a bit bothered now; but just wait until Dad starts showing this picture to some suitor about 18 years from now. She'll be bothered plenty, then.

*Photo by A. Devaney, Inc.*

VOL. 57 AUG. 25, 1956 No. 17

#### *The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill PRESS...*

READ BY COTTON GINNERS, COTTONSEED CRUSHERS AND OTHER OILSEED PROCESSORS FROM CALIFORNIA TO THE CAROLINAS

★ ★ ★

#### OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF:

National Cottonseed Products Association

National Cotton Ginnings' Association

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California Cotton Ginnings' Association

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Georgia Cotton Ginnings' Association

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Oklahoma Cotton Ginnings' Association

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#### THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS

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GENUINE SOUTHWESTERN

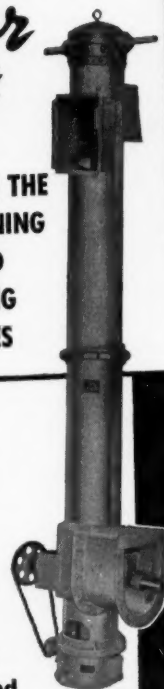
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Send for our illustrated catalog describing the mechanical feature and specifications of the Rotor Lift.

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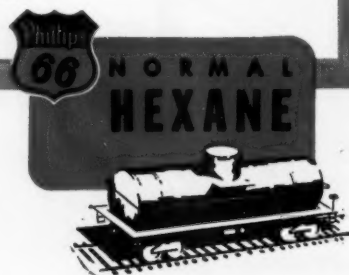
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# Is This Oil Mill the OLDEST?



PRESENT PLANT of DeSoto Oil Co at Memphis

ON THE LAST DAY of May, in 1881, a cotton oil mill in Memphis was chartered by the state of Tennessee. That mill, DeSoto Oil Co., has been in operation since, and may be the oldest continuously operated oil mill in the U.S. today.

Any oil mill that is older is invited to send in its records. They will make an interesting addition to the history of the cottonseed crushing industry. The hunt for the "oldest" title began last December when The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press suggested that Port Gibson Oil Works in Mississippi probably owned that record, as it was built in 1882 and has operated since; and asked other mills to check their records as to age.

Reading about the Port Gibson Oil Works reminded people at DeSoto Oil Co. that their mill was practically a twin with the Mississippi plant, and a check of the records disclosed that the Memphis Mill started in 1881. DeSoto's story certainly should be added to the history of the industry, for it is typical in many ways of the development that took place a few years after the War Between the States. There were, of course, other mills in operation when DeSoto was opened for business, but available records do not reveal that any are still running.

• **Minutes of 1881**—Through the courtesy of President I. H. Fleming, Jr., of DeSoto, The Press borrowed the faded minute book of the firm which was discovered in 1915 when someone went through a pile of old papers.

First entry in this book is the Charter of Incorporation, written in the flowing script of the times. Recorded at Nashville on May 31, 1881, it authorized DeSoto to incorporate "for the purpose of manufacturing and selling oil, oil cake, oil meal and fertilizer from cottonseed."

• **Satisfied It Would Pay**—Prime mover in the organization of the DeSoto mill was W. P. Proudfit, with his brother, E. S. Proudfit. At the first directors' meeting, W. P. was made general superintendent and his brother was elected secretary-treasurer.

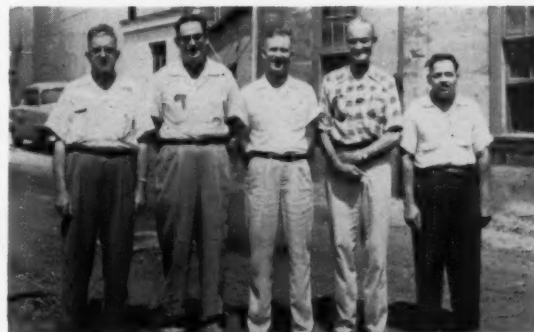
Directors at this meeting heard W. P. Proudfit explain

**By WALTER B. MOORE**

Editor, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press



MILL OFFICIALS and staff are shown here. Top photo, l. to r., are Thomas T. Fleming, the third generation of Flemings in the organization; Mrs. Maxine Murphree, secretary; George Fisher, Jr., traffic manager; D. K. Beane, manager; C. M. Lynch, seed buyer; M. B. Wood, bookkeeper and chief accounting officer; and seated, I. H. Fleming, Jr., president. In lower photo, l. to r., are L. E. Roberts, general superintendent; C. G. Christian, day superintendent; J. D. Kirk, night superintendent; Robert Fuller, assistant superintendent; and Elmo Stewart, millwright helper.





the reasons for establishing the mill. He said, in part:

"This is the kind of business which, for the amount of capital invested, has proven more profitable than any other line of business in this city during the past 12 years.

"Satisfied that the business was a good one, (my brother and I) conceived the idea that the best plan of operating this enterprise was what might be styled the natural or cooperative plan . . . that is, we are to furnish the capital (the brothers subscribed for \$55,000 in stock) to start the mill into running order, and our associates are to furnish the raw material."

(A member of the Proudfit family, Mrs. Fairfax F. Proudfit, still owns Stock Certificate No. 74, issued on July 12, 1898.)

Proudfit said that the advantages of

this plan were apparent. It furnishes the company with a supply of raw material from "those realizing from the company fully as much money for seed as they can possibly get from any other mill and, at the same time, share in the profits that come from the conversion of crude into manufactured products."

Besides, he added, this "obviates the necessity of employing cottonseed buyers, agents and middlemen."

(These quotations are especially interesting in view of later developments in the industry, but it probably should be explained that De Soto is not a "cooperative" mill today.)

• **Mules a Major Cost** — Eight mules, their harness and drays were one of the items of expense in setting up the operations of the mill, as listed by Proudfit. He figured on investing \$1,600 in this

equipment for hauling seed and products, which doesn't sound like very much today. Neither does the total of \$66,100 which he expected to expend in getting the mill ready to operate.

Grounds and buildings were valued at \$17,500, while machinery and other equipment, amounting to \$38,000, was more than half of the entire cost. Proudfit reported that he could get complete equipment for the pressroom from Wm. Taylor & Sons, Brooklyn, for \$15,300. Carver Gin Co. would supply linters at \$600 each.

Because of the modern equipment being installed, he told the stockholders, "few laborers are required" and the mill would not be "depending on the uncertain efforts of human labor and skill."

• **Too Many Mills**—Organizers of the new firm obviously had run into the argument, not unheard of since, that there already were too many cotton oil mills.

"Perfectly absurd" was Proudfit's answer to other mill operators who were not anxious to see another plant built. The organizer of the DeSoto mill pointed out that the 1860 Census showed 876,000 bales of cotton produced within 125 miles of Memphis, while the figure had grown to one million bales by the Census of 1880.

"The mills at Memphis, Helena, Friars Point, Brinkley, also about 5,000 tons at Pine Bluff and a small one at Jackson, do not together work up over 65,000 tons. If we add the mills at Little Rock, which get a portion of their supply from the Memphis territory, the total taken is not over 80,000 or 90,000 tons" (out of nearly 500,000 produced.)

• **Market Outlook Good** — The mill should get, he said, about 35 gallons of oil, 725 pounds of cake and 16 pounds of linters from each ton of cottonseed, in addition to "hulls that will furnish more steam than is required and a surplus to be sold for various useful purposes."

Proudfit was optimistic, obviously, about the future of cottonseed products. He assured his stockholders that cottonseed oil, next to petroleum, "is the cheapest oil. It is a fine salad oil, competing with the best olive oil in all European markets so much as to induce the Italian government to place a heavy duty on it."

• **Optimism Justified**—The early years of the operation of the mill justified the faith of those who started the venture. A year after their initial meeting, the directors met in June, 1882, and declared a 10 percent dividend. They also set the salary of the superintendent at \$2,500 and of the secretary-treasurer at \$1,500 yearly.

At another meeting in the same month, they agreed to subscribe \$10,000 toward the cost of a joint stock refinery firm. Organizers of the refinery included M. P. Gist & Son of Cincinnati, Memphis Oil Co., Panola Oil Co., Valley Oil Mills and DeSoto.

A year later, in 1883, a 20 percent dividend was declared on the capital stock of \$86,500, and \$13,500 additional stock was issued and distributed among the stockholders. The secretary and superintendent got raises to annual salaries of \$2,250 and \$2,750.

Business may not have been so good in 1883-84. There's no mention of divi-

(Continued on Page 29)



Past  
and  
Present...

the choice of Ginners for Generations



Down through the years, from the day of the mule-drawn, two-wheeled cart to the modern day tractor, ginners have recognized HINDOO as the top name in bagging.

Specify HINDOO by name from your oil mill.

**LUDLOW MFG. & SALES COMPANY**

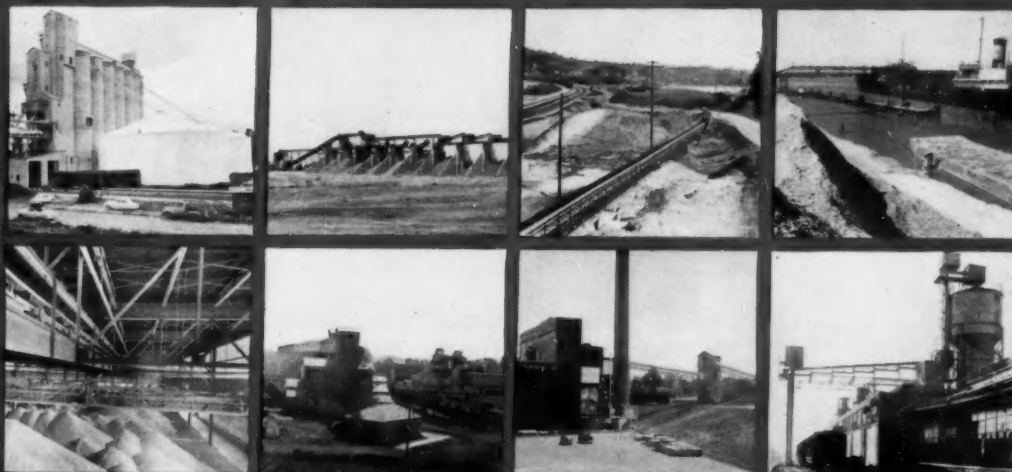
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CG-54

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ENGINEERS

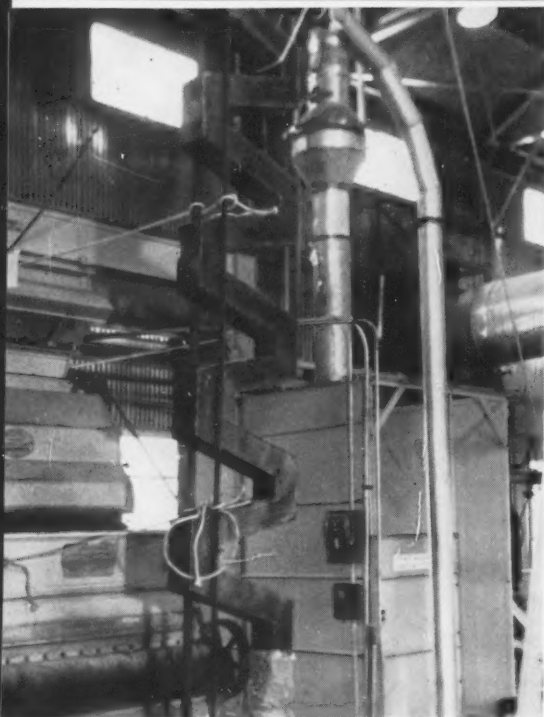


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ENGINEERING RESEARCH is helping to control the pink bollworm at cotton gins, saving money for farmers and ginners. Shown here is a "snake-roo", developed and being tested by USDA in ginning research, to kill pink bollworms by impact.

**"RESEARCH DOLLARS**, wisely invested, almost always pay rich dividends. But seldom does the payoff start coming so swiftly or so emphatically as in the case of the expanded pink bollworm research program. Already, cotton industry savings from this program come to well over \$2.25 million every year—compared with a cumulative research expenditure of just over \$1 million since the expansion began in 1951." H. G. Johnston of the National Cotton Council was referring to research on cotton gin and oil mill problems when he made this statement on Apr. 9, 1956, to the Beltwide Pink Bollworm Committee.

• **"Snakeroo" May Do the Job**—Emphasis can now be shifted to other important gin work. Recent findings indicate that a "snakeroo" designed by Charles A. Bennett and tested at the USDA's Cotton Ginning Laboratory, Mesilla Park, N.M., may kill a very high percentage of the larvae in cottonseed. In some gins, especially in certain areas, there is need for additional simple and inexpensive equipment or modification of present equipment that will kill all pink bollworms that come to the gins in seed cotton.

Plans are underway to utilize all recommended procedures for destroying pink bollworms in the field in large-scale demonstrations to attempt to eradicate sparse infestations or new outbreaks, and to reduce to a minimum well-established high infestations in local areas to prevent spread to lightly infested or noninfested territory. Chemicals, including insecticides, defoliants, desiccants, and possibly soil treatments, and cultural practices adapted to the local area will be used.

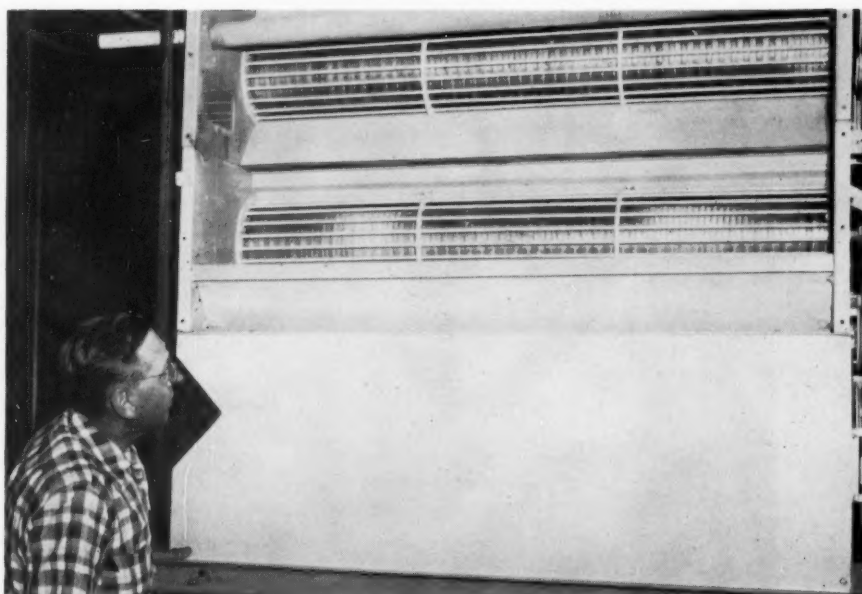
In cooperation with the Agricultural Research Service, the Arkansas Experiment Station and regulatory officials

## What's New in Research On Pink Bollworm

Eradication of cotton's No. 1 threat in the U.S. is of vital concern to everyone in the cotton industry. The comprehensive research program now being carried on and the results achieved are discussed in this article.

By SLOAN E. JONES

Coordinator of Research, USDA,  
Brownsville, Texas



THE USDA-DEVELOPED STICK REMOVER is shown here. Looking at it is V. L. Stedronsky, in charge of the USDA Ginning Laboratory at Mesilla Park, N.M., who is cooperating closely with the author of this article and others working on more effective methods of controlling the pink bollworm.

expect to pinpoint light infestations in that state and put into practice the best chemical and cultural-control eradication program possible.

Demonstrations to evaluate procedures of reducing to a minimum the high infestations to prevent migration will be conducted in heavily infested fields in Central Texas, by USDA's Plant Pest Control Branch in cooperation with the Texas State Department of Agriculture, Texas Experiment Station, and cotton growers. An effective insecticide program will be undertaken as soon as incipient infestations develop.

It is planned to follow these treatments with use of a defoliant and desiccant, early clean harvesting, prompt stalk destruction, and plowing under of debris as deeply and thoroughly as possi-

ble. If special experiments now underway at Brownsville indicate success, a chemical for killing pink bollworms in debris or the soil might be applied. Results will be measured through boll-infestation records, examination of gin trash and field debris in the fall and spring, and by bloom examination during the 1957 crop season.

• **Airplane Traps Catch Moths** — This program will include research to determine if possible the extent of migration from the Central Texas area that might affect Arkansas and Louisiana. Pink bollworm moths have been caught in airplane traps as high as 3,000 feet above the ground. Airplane traps will again be used to determine the abundance of moths at various elevations and

(Continued on Page 30)



# Now one gin does the work of two!



How installing a CAT\* D397 Cotton Gin Engine and new ginning equipment paid off for Langston & Langston Enterprises, Blytheville, Ark. Production: a bale every 7 minutes



In 1954, Langston & Langston Enterprises completely revamped its operation. The company shut down one of two old gins, overhauled the other with new equipment and replaced a steam engine with a Caterpillar D397 Diesel. The D397 powers a 5/90 Continental gin with impact cleaner,

incline cleaner, burr machines, dryers, lint cleaners and feeders. Production averages 8 bales an hour—about 144 bales an 18-hour day. "I am completely satisfied with my D397," says co-owner Chas. C. Langston. "It has given trouble-free operation and has been economical to operate."

Typical of all Caterpillar-built Diesels, today's D397 delivers full, steady power for uniform speeds. Capable of producing up to 650 HP (maximum output capacity), it operates on low-cost fuel without fouling and requires a minimum of maintenance. Thoroughly dependable, it has oversize oil and air filters to protect it from lint and dust. And such features as special

aluminum bearings and "Hi-Electro" hardened cylinder liners add to its long, trouble-free life. Proof: Many D397s have worked 20,000 hours without repairs. If you should need service, you can count on it *fast* from your Caterpillar Dealer.

Are you getting maximum production at minimum cost from your present power? Your Caterpillar Dealer knows ginning operations. Let him look over your installation. If it will *really* pay you to make a change, he'll recommend the *right* engine for your needs.

Caterpillar Tractor Co., Peoria, Illinois, U. S. A.

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**MODERN HEAVY-DUTY  
GIN POWER**



## from our Washington Bureau

by FRED BAILEY

WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE

The COTTON GIN and OIL MILL PRESS

• **Surpluses for Industry**—Cotton industry has a sharp eye cocked on the new "crash program," now being developed, to reduce surpluses by vastly expanded industrial uses for farm products. Cotton and grains figure strong in present calculations of project planners.

While the nation's eyes were turned to San Francisco and the GOP convention, a new commission, appointed recently by President Eisenhower, held its first formal meeting in Washington. Its purpose: to chart the course for "increased industrial utilization of agricultural commodities."

Members of the group include Charles R. Sayre, Scott, Miss., president of the Delta & Pine Land Co.; Frank J. Welch, Lexington, Ky., dean of the University of Kentucky's agricultural college; George H. Coppers, Englewood, N.J., president of the National Biscuit Co.; Karl D. Butler, Ithaca, N.Y., consultant to AVCO Manufacturing Corp., and frequent adviser to USDA. Chairman of the commission is J. Leroy Welsh, Omaha, Neb., industrialist and grain elevator operator.

Projects being talked by these men, USDA researchers, and the cotton industry include (1) production of rubber, industrial alcohol and plastics from grain; (2) conversion of starch to oxy-starch for production of chemical intermediates; (3) development of specialized crops for drugs; (4) expanded uses for cotton, including a new tile flooring for industrial plants.

• **Cotton's Prospects**—The prospect for use of large amounts of short staple cotton in a new industrial flooring has farm leaders excited. The potential may be tremendous, based on preliminary testing at USDA's Southern Regional Research Laboratory. The flooring is said to be impervious to stain and comfortable underfoot.

Impetus for the revived broad-scaled search to expand industrial uses of farm products came in legislation introduced late in the recent congressional session by Indiana's Sen. Homer Capehart. The idea of cutting surpluses by funneling them into industry is not new, but much more emphasis is now being given to it.

Real surprise in the Capehart bill was

the vast amount of money recommended for the first year's operation of the program, a sum of \$100 million. This shocked some farm leaders, but their testimony on the purposes of the bill was commendatory in every case. USDA officials thought that perhaps \$50 million might be spent with good effect in the first year.

• **Democratic Trade Plank Shifts**—Few surprises are to be found in platform declarations of either political party. The Democrats have one plank, however, that appears to contradict previous party policy, and may have considerable impact on the future of the cotton industry.

It is a shift from the historic low-tariff position, previously fostered by the South, to a degree of "protectionism." The Democratic platform calls for "protection of legitimate American interests against unwarranted destruction of their domestic markets."

Charging that the GOP has given preferential treatment to unfair competition from abroad, the Democrats also pledge "corrective legislative action" to protect U.S. industry against commodities produced by sub-standard foreign labor.

Southern textile manufacturers and labor groups are credited with the altered emphasis in the Democratic trade plank.

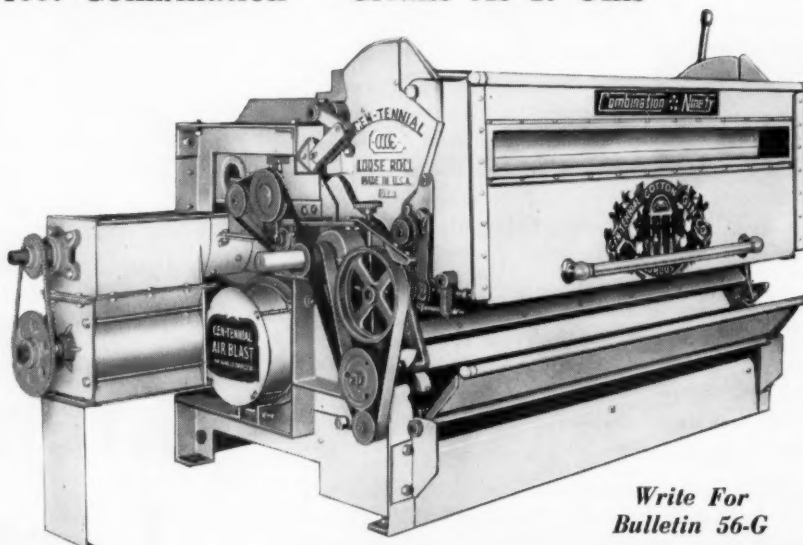
"Expanding world trade is desirable and necessary," the GOP platform committee was told by Roger Milliken, Spartanburg, S.C., textile executive, "but unless realistic safeguards are provided for American industries to make possible fair competitive conditions, the very foundation of world prosperity, namely

(Continued on Page 25)

## The IMPROVED 1956 Model Five Star *Combination* ★★ *Ninety*

"The Perfect Combination — Cleans As It Gins"

- ★ Greater Capacity
- ★ Smoother Sample
- ★ Easily Accessible Air Nozzle
- ★ Positive Mote and Trash Control
- ★ Heavy Welded Steel Frame



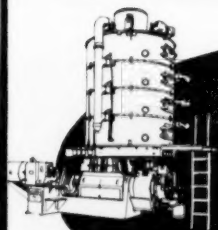
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Bulletin 56-G

# CEN-TENNIAL COTTON GIN CO.

DALLAS, TEXAS

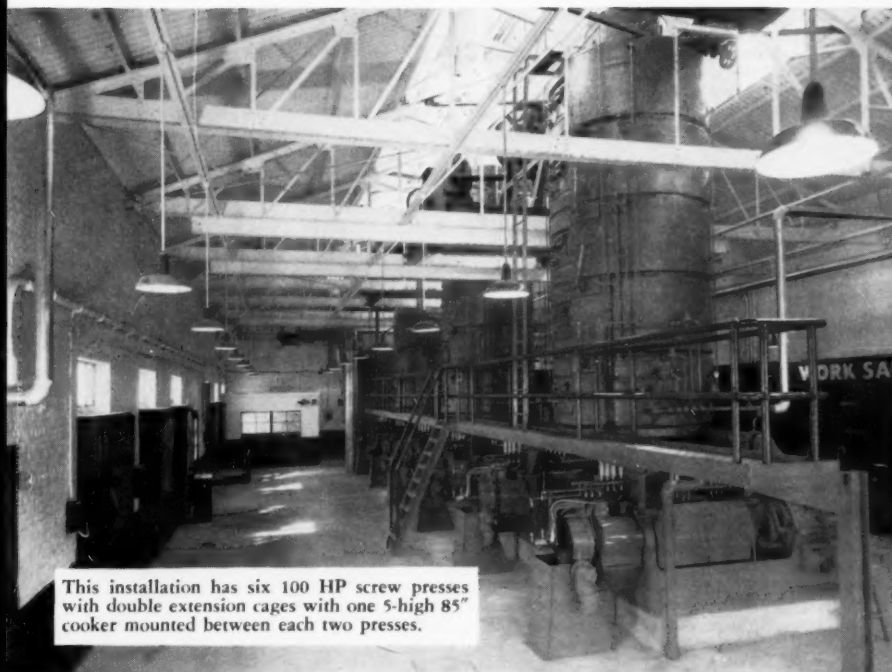
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## MORE PROOF OF UNQUESTIONABLE LEADERSHIP OF FRENCH SCREW PRESSES

and the reason why so  
many mills are installing  
FRENCH SCREW PRESSES



This installation has six 100 HP screw presses with double extension cages with one 5-high 85" cooker mounted between each two presses.

The results obtained by French Screw Presses from coast to coast speak for themselves and offer proof of the efficiency and ease of operation which you can expect. In large mills and small mills, French Screw Presses are consistently producing highest quality premium products . . . with low operating costs and a minimum of maintenance. For example, a Mississippi mill with the latest type French Screw Press reports these average figures for the month of December:

Daily throughput.....	80 tons cottonseed a day
Moisture in cake.....	3.78%
Oil in cake.....	2.77%
Ammonia in cake.....	8.22%
Standard .....	33.50%

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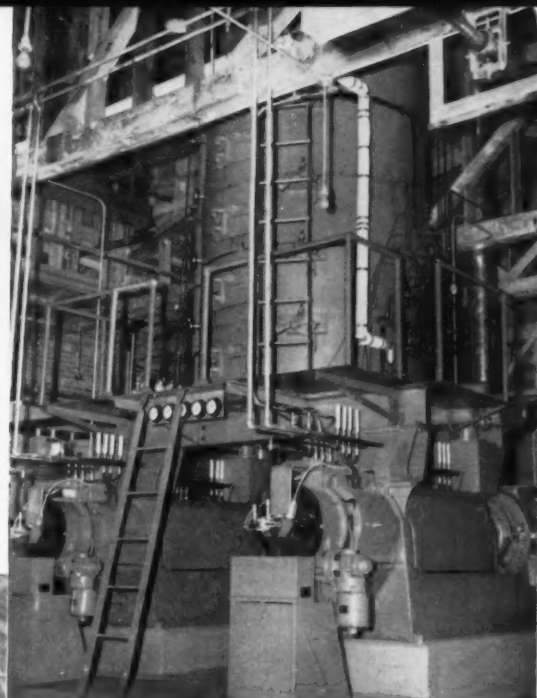
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Shown above are two 100 HP screw presses with double extension cages with a 5-high 85" cooker mounted between the two presses.

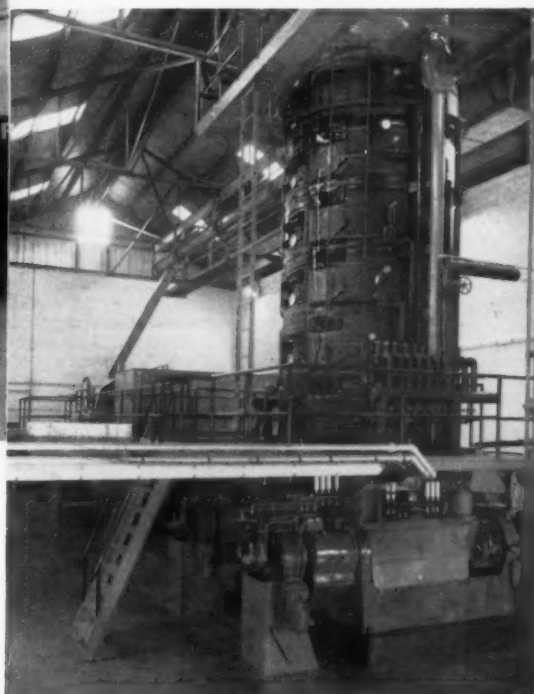


Photo above shows two 100 HP screw presses with double extension cages with a 6-high 85" cooker mounted between the two presses.

THE **FRENCH** OIL MILL  
MACHINERY CO.  
PIQUA, OHIO—U. S. A.

- MECHANICAL SCREW PRESSES • COOKER-DRYERS
- SOLVENT EXTRACTION PLANTS
- FLAKING AND CRUSHING ROLLS



# THE RULES

*That It Makes for Itself*

# DETERMINE

*An Industry's Character*

**M**ILLIONS OF DOLLARS worth of cottonseed products are bought and sold each year with complete understanding between the seller and buyer. This is possible only because of the excellent trading rules of the National Cottonseed Products Association. Those rules are internationally recognized as being fair to those who buy and to those who sell.

"Character," someone has said, "consists of the rules which a man makes for himself, not the laws that others impose upon him."

The same thing is true of an industry. The ability of the cotton oil industry to govern itself, through its trading rules, accounts for its good character and the fine reputation that the industry has enjoyed for many years.

This certainly doesn't mean that the rules are perfect or that all members of the industry are above reproach. But, through the years, sound rules, properly administered, have made it easy to spot the few men who did not trade fairly or tried to twist the rules to suit their own purposes. As their true character was revealed, those individuals who did not measure up to the industry's standards gradually found their business falling off until they were weeded out.

Sixty years of study and experience have gone into the rules which today expertly define the various components of cottonseed—oil, cake, meal, hulls and linters—and outline the methods of doing business. So well has the job been done that it is a rarity today for a dispute to arise.

This was not always the case. Early rules were not so clear and definite. Misunderstandings developed often, costing the industry time, money and good-will.

When buyer and seller can't agree on the rules, they can resort to arbitration through committees of the National Cottonseed Products Association. Arbitration has proved far better, simpler and more economical than going to court. Now, however, NCPA arbitration committees seldom meet, because the rules are so clear and industry members understand them so well.

The rarity of arbitrations is one of the most convincing evidences of the practical value of the trading rules. For the past decade, arbitrations, throughout the entire industry, averaged only about one and one-half per season. There were no arbitrations in the 1946-47 season, one in 1947-48, three in 1948-49, two in 1949-50, three in 1950-51, four in 1951-52, none in 1952-53 and

1953-54, one in 1954-55 and none in 1955-56.

Compare this fine record of understanding between members with earlier years—such as the peak season of 1919-20, when arbitrations reached the high of 108 cases. In that season, the Memphis committee, alone, had to decide 49 arbitrations.

• **It Wasn't Easy**—Such clarity of rules and understanding between buyers and sellers didn't come easily. They are the result of diligent work by many members of the industry, including the National Association staff, to keep these rules up-to-date and understandable.

No longer is it possible for a member to do as one actually did, years ago, in a classic story which the late E. T. George of New Orleans used to tell. In response to one of the first claims on oil, based upon fatty acid content, an oil mill manager wired "Never had any fatty acids in the mill. Must have been put in tank by railroad. Claim declined."

The difference between the rules when they were started and those today can be pointed up by quoting one of them:

Prime crude cottonseed oil was defined in the rules, some 60 years ago, as follows: "must be made from decorticated seed, must be sweet in flavor and odor, light in color, free from water and settlings, and must produce Prime Summer Yellow grade by the usual method of refining, with normal loss in weight, and shall test not exceeding one percent free fatty acid."

It is easy to understand how disputes arose when buyers and sellers had

to decide for themselves just what "usual method of refining" and "normal loss of weight" meant.

In today's definition, prime crude oil is "prime in flavor and odor, as determined by Rule 201" (which spells out the details in 40 printed lines of type), "and must refine, as required by these rules, to a color no higher than American Oil Chemists' Society 7.6 and with a loss in weight not exceeding 12 percent. Settlement on refining loss shall be made in accordance with Rule 201."

• **They Were a Starting Point**—In the interesting history of National Cottonseed Products Association which he wrote 10 years ago for The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, John F. Moloney, now NCPA secretary-treasurer, commented:

"While the original rules were far from perfect, and were so recognized by their sponsors, they provided a point of departure—a foundation—on which the industry has built for half a century."

The establishment of trading rules was, in fact, the major objective of those who founded the national organization of the cottonseed crushing industry. Even before this organization was started, members of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, which had its beginnings in 1894, adopted 46 rules at their annual meeting in Waco, May 10, 1894.

The first of these rules read: "A tank

(Continued on Page 26)



**By LOUIS TOBIAN**

LOUIS TOBIAN, Dallas, is well qualified to discuss the trading rules of the National Cottonseed Products Association, which he does in the accompanying article. He has been a member of the cottonseed products industry since 1915, except for the time that he was in the U.S. Army during World War I. He went into business for himself in 1919 and has headed Louis Tobian & Co. since that time. His son, Milton, entered the firm after serving in the U.S. Navy during World War II.

The author has been a member of the NCPA rules committee since 1929, at which time he also became chairman of the Dallas arbitration committee. During his service on the committee, he has gained a reputation for being a vigorous and effective advocate of rules designed to maintain the highest possible standards for cottonseed products and trade practices.

Louis Tobian also has established a reputation for being an outstanding leader in community service in Dallas, serving on many church, cultural and civic organizations in a way that has earned the appreciation of the community as a whole.—EDITOR.

# STOP GIN FIRES

## WITH U.L. APPROVED ERIEZ HI-POWR MAGNETS

**Tests prove: Eriez non-electric, permanent-powered gin magnets provide 53% to 70% more magnetic power than any other listed type!**

**GET THE BEST PROTECTION POSSIBLE... IT COSTS NO MORE!**

Don't settle for anything less than the finest magnetic protection you can have... Eriez HI-POWR Gin Magnets. Tests prove that Eriez Magnets are 53 to 70% stronger in the flow area than any other U.L. listed gin magnet! This means you get greater protection against tramp iron damage with an Eriez HI-POWR magnet than any other magnet... protection against nails, bolts, screws, baling wire, etc. Remember, it only takes 1 piece of tramp iron to cause a serious fire... or damage gin machinery and cause downtime and loss of production. Powerful enough to snatch tramp iron from rapidly flowing lines and hold it securely, Eriez Gin Magnets have saved thousands of dollars for other ginners and can do the same for you!

### RESEARCH PROVES TRAMP IRON IS MAJOR CAUSE OF GIN FIRES!

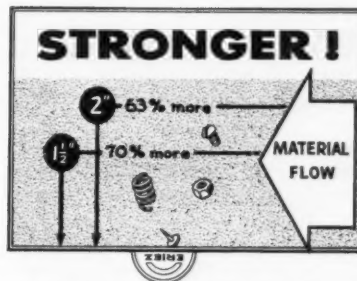
In an exclusive experimental program conducted and paid for by Eriez over a two year period, it was proved beyond all doubt that tramp iron is a major cause of all gin fires. It was also proved that tramp iron could be effectively controlled by the proper installation of an Eriez HI-POWR Gin Magnet! Especially developed for the ginning industry after extensive experimental testing, Eriez Gin Magnets were soon proving their value throughout the Cotton Belt. Fires and explosions were reduced drastically wherever they were installed; machinery damage and downtime virtually disappeared. Enthusiastic ginners wrote telling how production and profits increased after installation. Specify Eriez — the original manufacturer who introduced... and alone proved the effectiveness of permanent magnets.

### NO COMPROMISE WITH QUALITY!

Because Eriez pioneered the development of permanent magnetic equipment for industry (and is today the world's largest producer of this type of equipment), its own standards were so high that the Gin Magnets produced by the company were 53 to 70% stronger than minimum U.L. requirements. Eriez could reduce the quality and strength of its gin magnets and still meet U.L. standards, but it refuses to go back on its reputation of providing "the finest magnetic equipment available to industry."

Choose the best for the best protection... Eriez... available through your gin machinery manufacturer or from an Eriez sales engineer serving your territory.

**FREE!** Gin Magnet Bulletin describing various types of Eriez HI-POWR Magnets for the ginning industry, and proper installation. Send for your copy today.



This illustration shows the powerful magnetic field (a barrier against tramp iron) of an Eriez Gin Magnet. In a flow 2" from the magnet's face, the pulling power of an Eriez HI-POWR Magnet is 53% stronger than any other U.L. listed gin magnet; at a depth of 1 1/2" this magnetic strength advantage is 70%! With an Eriez Gin Magnet you trap MORE metal... get safer, SURER protection at no additional cost.

**Protect yourself with an approved installation... and save money, too!**

In addition to giving you the best tramp iron protection possible, Eriez HI-POWR Gin Magnets can save you money on insurance premiums. Tennessee and Arkansas already offer savings to ginners who use properly installed magnetic separators; throughout the rest of the Cotton Belt State Rating Bureaus are considering reduced rates where correct installations of magnetic equipment are made. These steps are a result of Eriez' foresight and leadership in making original field test trials and spearheading the drawing up of approved standards of strength construction which established the pattern of submitting magnets for U.L. listing.

Eriez magnets give you this much MORE pulling power than other U.L. listed magnets:		
Distance from magnet's face	CLASS I	CLASS II
2"	*63%	*58%
1 1/2"	*70%	*53%
1"	41%	38%
3/4"	36%	30%
1/2"	23%	18%

\*53 to 70% MORE STRENGTH in the flow area in which you operate!

### Look At These Advantages of Eriez HI-POWR Gin Magnets

All Eriez Gin Magnets are non-electric, self-contained. They have no wires or attachments. They require no electricity, cost nothing to operate and no maintenance is needed except occasional cleaning (self-cleaning models available). Powerful Alnico V magnetic elements are guaranteed forever; the first cost is the only cost.

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HI-POWR**  
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**ERIEZ MANUFACTURING CO.**  
75H Magnet Dr., Erie, Pa.



SCENES AT THE DEDICATION of USDA's new Southeastern Cotton Ginning Laboratory at Clemson, S.C., are shown here. On the left are some of the USDA leaders who participated in the program; left to right are W. M. Hurst, head, mechanical preparation and conditioning service, Agricultural Research Service; Dr. E. G. McKibben, chief, Agricultural Engineering Research Branch; Charles A. Bennett, principal engineer in charge, cotton ginning investigations; Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Earl L. Butz; and James A. Luscombe, in charge of the new Southeastern Laboratory. The picture on the right shows a portion of the crowd at the ceremonies.

## • Ginning Laboratory Dedicated Aug. 14

THE IMPORTANCE of research was emphasized during the Cotton Day, Aug. 14, at Clemson College, S. C., which marked the dedication of the new Southeastern Cotton Ginning Research Laboratory of USDA.

Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, Earl Butz, featured speaker, said effective research will need to attack the whole cotton problem. He said this will mean research on (1) ways to lower production costs, (2) ways to improve fiber quality, and (3) ways to develop new markets at home and abroad.

Other speakers on the dedication program stressed the importance of research in helping to solve the cotton problem. Dr. M. D. Farrar, Clemson dean of agriculture, speaking for Experiment Stations, said research will be conducted to help keep cotton where it belongs and pointed to the important part to be played by the cotton research ginning laboratory. S. P. Lyle, Washington, assistant director, agricultural programs USDA Extension Service, stressed the value of continued research and the work of the Extension Service in helping to solve the problems confronting cotton; John H. Todd, Memphis, representing the cotton and cottonseed advisory committee, said the future of the cotton industry will be determined by research and urged that research information be placed in the hands of people who will use it. Claude Welch, Memphis, National Cotton Council, pointed to the need for a research program big enough to meet all the needs of the cotton industry; F. E. Grier, Greedwood, S. C., American Cotton Manufacturers' Institute called the new research ginning laboratory the "middle man on our production team" in that it will be helpful to both growers and manufacturers; and Winston Lovelace, Loving, N. M., National Cotton Ginners' Association, stressed the need for cooperation by all groups and organizations concerned with the cotton problem.

J. F. McLaurin, Bennettsville, S. C., former president of National Cotton Ginners' Association, and member of the Clemson board of trustees, presided at the dedication exercises at the Laboratory.

E. G. McKibben, chief, Agricultural Engineering Research Branch, USDA, presented 30-year awards to C. A. Bennett, principal engineer in charge, Research Ginning Laboratory ARS Stoneville, Miss., and W. M. Hurst, head,

mechanical preparation and conditioning service, ARS, Beltsville, Md. An open house followed the dedication.

## William King, Retired Mill Manager, Dies

William King, former manager of The Southern Cotton Oil Co., Columbia, S.C., died Aug. 20.

At the time of his retirement on June 30, 1952, he had completed 50 years of service with the company on Apr. 1 of that year.

King began his association with The Southern Cotton Oil Co. in Florence, and also worked at the plants in Bishopville, Chester, Gastonia, N.C.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Bess McLean King, of Columbia; one son, J. McLean King of Florence; three grandsons, all of Florence; one sister; and two brothers.

Friends throughout the cotton industry join with The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press in extending their sincere sympathy.

## • Ranchers To Visit Cotton Oil Co.

WINSTON LOVELACE, manager of Pecos Valley Cotton Oil Co., Loving, N.M., has invited the Hereford Ranch Tour to inspect the mill on Sept. 6.

While it may seem strange that a cotton oil mill is included in a ranch tour, it is an excellent opportunity for ranchers to see first hand how that most familiar of supplemental feeds—cottonseed cake and meal—is manufactured. For about one-half the cake and meal produced is sold directly to the ranchers.

In addition to the conducted tour of the mill's entire facilities, the visitors will also have lunch there.

## Gin Operates Rice Drier

Buttonwillow Cooperative Gin in California operates a cooperative rice drier and storage plant to serve 45 rice growers in the area.

■ HIDEKI YAMADA, irrigation researcher, and GLENN E. COPPOCK, working on mechanical harvesting of castor beans, have joined the U.S. Cotton Field Station staff at Shafter, Calif. Both receive research grants from Kern County Land Co.

## • 163,000 Tons Less Seed for Mills

A DECREASE of 163,000 tons in the volume of cottonseed available to mills in Texas this year is forecast by Cotton Economic Research, University of Texas, in cooperation with the Cotton Research Committee of Texas.

The report is based upon USDA's first crop report for Aug. 1 prospects.

Seed available for sale in areas 1-N and 1-S, the High Plains country, will be about 74,000 tons greater than in 1955-56. There will be a reduction in cottonseed for sale in the Rolling Plains areas, District two, of some 84,000 tons. Cottonseed for sale in the Blacklands, District four, will be nearly 100,000 tons below the level of 1955-56. A reduction of 26,000 tons will occur in East Texas, District five. The Gulf Coast and the Interior Coastal Plains, Districts eight and nine, will have about 42,000 tons less seed for sale than in 1955-56. Cottonseed for sale in the Lower Rio Grande Valley and adjacent areas, District 10, will be about 11,000 tons greater than in 1955-56. The El Paso and Pecos country, District six, will have nearly 18,000 tons more cottonseed for sale than in 1955-56.

The following table shows, by districts, estimated cottonseed production and tonnage that will be available for mills in 1956, compared with 1955. All figures are in thousands of tons.

District	Estimated production		Estimated for sale	
	1955	1956	1955	1956
(in thousands of tons)				
1-N .....	158	188	142	169
1-S .....	428	481	385	432
2-N .....	114	88	102	79
2-S .....	110	42	99	38
3 .....	10	4	9	4
4 .....	268	157	241	141
5-N .....	61	40	55	36
5-S .....	39	31	35	28
6 .....	112	132	101	119
7 .....	14	4	13	4
8-N .....	68	33	61	30
8-S .....	29	50	26	45
9 .....	100	67	90	60
10-N .....	17	23	15	21
10-S .....	160	165	143	148
Total .....	1688	1505	1517	1354

## High Plains Ginners Meet

More than 100 ginners of the High Plains area of Texas met Aug. 16 at the Caprock Hotel in Lubbock for a discussion of "Cotton's Problem, Program and Potential." National Cotton Council representatives presenting information were Clifton Kirkpatrick, Earl Sears and John Gregg.



## Meeting Is Warned

# Marketing Soybeans May Be Difficult

■ **CONTINUED SHARP expansion will create problems, convention told. Dimond re-elected president.**

Soybean marketing may encounter serious difficulties next season if production continues upward at the rate of the past three years, George M. Strayer, executive vice-president, American Soybean Association, told the annual convention at the University of Illinois, Urbana, Aug. 13-15.

Soybean production has risen 50 percent in the last three years, he remained the meeting, which included members of the National Soybean Processors' Association and guests. "It is apparent that American farmers cannot continue to increase soybean production each year in huge jumps without jeopardizing the entire industry," Strayer warned.

"If we immediately launch a campaign of sales and promotion there is no reason why we should have surpluses of soybeans at the end of the 1956 crop year. If we wait for markets to come to us, it may be a vastly different story," Strayer said.

Albert Dimond, Lovington, Ill., soybean grower, was re-elected president.

John Sawyer, London, Ohio, producer, was elected vice-president to succeed

## Procter & Gamble Has \$1 Billion Sales

Sales by Procter & Gamble Co. exceeded \$1 billion in the fiscal year ended last June 30 for the first time in the 119-year history of the firm. Total was \$1,038,290,374 compared with \$965,797,159 sales during the previous fiscal year. Consolidated net earnings of \$59,316,471 compared with \$57,471,371 in the 1955 fiscal year.

H. H. Huddleston of Lamont, Miss. Strayer, Hudson, Iowa, was re-named executive vice-president and secretary-treasurer of the organization.

John Butterfield, Pana, Ill., grower, was named as a new director of the Association to succeed LeRoy Pike of Pontiac, Ill. Other directors elected at the same time included O. H. Acorn, Wardell, Mo.; Ersel Walley, Fort Wayne, Ind.; David G. Wing, Mechanicsburg, Ohio; Huddleston; and Strayer.

Merchandising was heavily emphasized on the program. The Soybean Council of America, formed this summer to promote both domestic and export markets for soybean products, was discussed by Howard L. Roach, president of the Council.

Seven representatives of the soybean industry in Japan attended to acquaint industry leaders with the needs of Japan's food industries for U. S. soybeans. Japan is a major soybean export market.

Strayer reported on his recent trip to

Europe where he made a survey. He has recommended to USDA the setting up of an export market development program for soybeans in a number of European countries. Government funds are expected to be made available for this purpose.

The producers' association and the National Soybean Processors' Association held their meetings in conjunction for the third time this year. The University of Illinois and the U.S. Regional Soybean Laboratory were co-hosts to the meetings.

Dr. John Gray, University of Louisiana research agronomist, Baton Rouge, La., and J. L. Carter, director of the U.S. Regional Soybean Laboratory Urbana, were elected honorary life members at the annual banquet.

● **Processors' Officers** — National Soybean Processors' Association, at its annual meeting re-elected R. G. Houghtlin, Chicago, president. Dwight L. Dannen, Dannen Mills, Inc., St. Joseph, Mo., was re-elected vice-president and chairman of the executive committee; Donald B. Walker, Ralston-Purina Co., St. Louis; elected secretary succeeding E. A. Cayce, also of Ralston-Purina Co.; Harold Abbott, Funk Bros. Seed Co., Bloomington, Ill., re-elected treasurer.

Newly-elected board members were: H. R. Scroggs, Iowa Milling Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Wm. King Self, Riverside Oil Mill, Marks, Miss.; M. C. Larson, Grain Processing Corp., Muscatine, Iowa; and Ralph Wells, Ralph Wells & Co., Monmouth, Ill.

Re-elected directors were: Willard Lighter, Glidden Co., Chicago, Ill.; and Clark Yager, Pillsbury Mills, Clinton, Iowa.



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- ★ Adaptability for any type job loading or unloading trucks, box cars, boats, seed pallets or houses.
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## as viewed from The "PRESS" Box

### • New Textile Fiber

ZEFRA (rhymes with "Jeff ran") is a new synthetic textile fiber announced by Dow Chemical Co. Dr. Leland I. Doan, company president, said "it combines the ease of care properties of synthetic fibers with the exceptionally versatile dyeing characteristics of cellulosic fibers such as cotton or rayon." Zefra will be made at a plant to be built near Lee Hall, Va., to be finished in 18 months.

Cotton may expect competition from Zefra in work clothes, play clothes, apparel fabrics, draperies, upholstery fabrics and heavy industrial fabrics, the announcement indicates. Zefra will be available in forms suitable for processing in the usual textile processing systems and for blending with other fibers.

### • Want Leaner Meat

CONSUMERS continue to want their meat leaner and leaner, and farm economists say this probably is good business as far as economy of feeding hogs and cattle is concerned. This is because of the slower rate of gain for larger, fatter animals. More beef and poultry per capita, but less shortening, fish, lard and lamb, are being eaten today,

as compared with prewar, USDA reports. Poultry consumption is up 82 percent and beef up 51 percent over the 1935-39 average. Shortening use per person has dropped three percent, lard eight percent and lamb and mutton 34 percent.

### • Fewer Forest Fires

FOREST FIRES reached a new low last year, even though there were 380 such fires daily. USDA estimates that 8,068,601 acres were burned in 1955, eight percent less than in 1954. Largest single cause of forest fires was incendiarism, 88 percent of it in the South. Nearly half of the total U.S. acreage burned was in Florida.

### • Eating Complicated

JET-AGE EATING is going to be complicated. The recent national meeting of the Institute of Food Technologists heard the Air Force describe three ways it plans to feed jet pilots on long flights. Since pilots can't move around much and their duties tend to decrease appetite, the plan is to feed them liquid, semi-solid or tablet-form food.

Liquid foods are taken by the pilot in restricted conditions by a tube arrangement through a helmet opening.

Fruit and vegetable juices already are available. An improved chocolate milk and lemonade have been approved and a canned liquid chicken and ham "show considerable promise."

The tablet, which needs to be bite-sized, is dispensed to the pilot by a device which drops one of the foods into his hand with pressure on a button. Chocolate, cheese, cookie and milk food tablets are being field tested.

Work has started on semi-solid foods in tubes with elongated spouts which the pilot would empty by squeezing "like a tube of toothpaste," through a trap door in his mask.

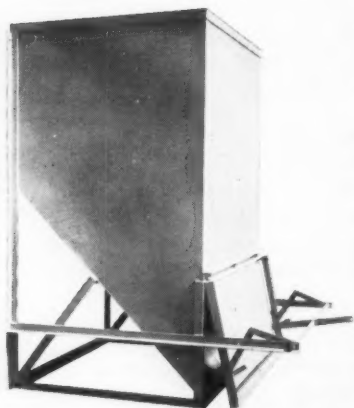
### • Potatoes Pay Plenty

POTATOES paid well for California producers this season. The spring crop, due to a short Maine crop and other factors, returned as much as \$1,000 per acre for many Californians, with the purchaser doing the harvesting. Central Valley growers are estimated to have received \$69 million for their 1956 crop, as compared with \$37 million for a larger 1955 crop.

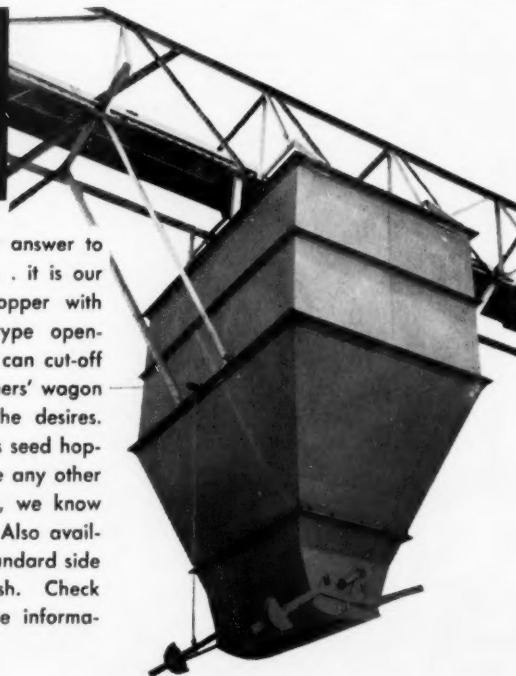
### • Plastic Bottoms

A PLASTIC BOTTOM for ponds or the Southwest's livestock "tanks" may develop as a result of research by Dr. E. M. Emmert, Kentucky Experiment Station. Farm Journal reports that the researcher believes that the plastic is just the thing to stop leakage. The plastic can even stand up under a tractor if the operator keeps a layer of soil between the machine and plastic.

## SCISSOR-TYPE OPENING ANSWER TO SEED HOPPER PROBLEMS!



Yes, Ginners, here is your answer to Seed Hopper problems . . . it is our 5-Bale Customer Seed Hopper with center discharge, scissor-type opening. With this hopper you can cut-off the loading of your customers' wagon for any amount of seed he desires. Ginners who have used this seed hopper say they would not use any other kind. Once you've used it, we know you'll say the same thing. Also available is the 2 and 3 Bale standard side opening hopper if you wish. Check with us today for complete information.



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The following machines fit into these integrated systems:

- Bauer Disc Hullers or Chandler Knife Hullers for decorticating various oil-bearing seeds and nuts.
- Bauer Shakers for cleaning and sizing seeds and nuts.

- Bauer Tailings Beater for recovering fine meat dust from hulls.
- Bauer Separator-Purifiers for removal of hulls or shells from decorticated seeds and nuts to deliver thoroughly cleaned whole and broken meats.
- Bauer Hull Beaters for removing adherent fine meats from seed and nut hulls.
- Stoners and miscellaneous equipment needed to meet special requirements.

Much of the foregoing equipment is illustrated and described in our bulletin No. 0-4. Flow sheets are available showing typical integrated separating systems. You are invited to ask for copies.

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## Pre-Harvest Machinery for Cotton Is Demonstrated

■ **INDUSTRY LEADERS** hear emphasis placed on preservation of lint quality to meet competition and need for mechanization research during tenth meeting sponsored by National Cotton Council.

ATLANTA, AUG. 23

**H**OW MECHANIZATION is helping the smaller cotton producer stay in business in the Southeast was demonstrated this afternoon at Georgia Experiment Station at Experiment, Ga., near Atlanta.

Featuring pre-harvest mechanization, the demonstration was staged for visitors from all parts of the Cotton Belt as a climax of the tenth annual Beltwide Cotton Mechanization Conference. J. C. Futral, head, department of agricultural engineering, and his associates at the Station were in charge of the demonstration.

Conference addresses, panel discussions and photographs will be featured in the Sept. 8 issue of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press. The National Cotton Council, which sponsors the annual meeting in cooperation with USDA, land grant colleges of the Belt, the farm equipment industry and others, will distribute the summary-proceedings of the meeting, as it has done in the past.

Meetings were held Aug. 22 and this morning at the Biltmore Hotel, and many of the group are remaining for an all-day workshop Friday for research and design engineers from industry, USDA and state institutions. Conference general sessions were preceded by a number of meetings of committees to

discuss varied aspects of the mechanization of cotton production and harvesting.

The need for maintaining and improving the quality of cotton which reaches the mill door received special emphasis at this year's gathering. Stress on this phase of cotton's problem started with the address of General Conference Chairman, R. Flake Shaw, Greensboro, N. C.; and continued until the final panel on "Keeping Cotton's Quality High" at the session in Atlanta this morning.

Cotton mechanization research needs were outlined in another panel discussion on this morning's program.

Featured addresses at the opening morning session, yesterday, were by Wm. Rhea Blake, executive vice-president, National Cotton Council; E. Lee Langsford, USDA; and Doctor George H. King, director of Georgia Experiment Stations.

Addresses by C. W. Chapman, Georgia State Conservationist; and Doctor William L. Giles, Delta Experiment Station, Stoneville, Miss., at the afternoon session Wednesday, were followed by a panel discussion, "Boosting Farm Know-How."

● **Shreveport in 1957**—Next year's meeting will be at Shreveport, La., Oct. 2-3-4, the Conference steering committee announced.

### ● **Weil and Ingold Form New Firm**

LEON PICARD WEIL is president and Robert F. Ingold is vice-president of a new firm, Ingold-Weil, Inc. The main office will be in the Spurgeon Building, 206 West Fourth Street, Santa Ana, Calif., and the firm will specialize in the export of cotton linters and the import and distribution of bale coverings and bale ties.

Both members of the firm have had a long association with the cotton oil industry and cotton linter business. Until recently, Ingold was vice-president of California Cotton Oil Corp., Los Angeles, and Weil was president of the Heyman Co., New Orleans.

### **John Griffin, Former Ginner, Dies at 77**

John William Griffin, former ginner, died Aug. 13 at Osceola, Ark., after a long illness. He was 77.

He leaves his wife, Mrs. Lillie Agnes Griffin; three sons, Henry Griffin and Joe Griffin of Osceola and R. H. Griffin of Jonesboro, Ark.; a daughter, Mrs. Ethel Mays Freels of Wichita, Kan.; 10 grandchildren and 17 great-grandchildren.

### **Southern Weed Conference To Be Held in Augusta**

Latest developments in the use of chemicals to control weeds in all phases of Southern agriculture will be featured during the tenth annual meeting of the Southern Weed Conference scheduled in Augusta, Ga., Jan. 23-25.

All phases of research and education in chemical weed control will be reviewed, according to Dr. W. B. Albert of the South Carolina Experiment Station, Clemson, conference president.

Dr. J. K. Leasure of Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich., is chairman of the program committee.

Officers, in addition to Doctor Albert, are: vice-president, Dr. E. G. Rodgers of the University of Florida, Gainesville; and secretary-treasurer, Dr. Walter K. Porter, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge.

All sessions of the conference will be held at the Bon Aire Hotel in Augusta. Conferees are expected to reserve their own hotel accommodations.

### **Mexicali Firm Has Opening**

Aceitera de Mexicali, S. A. de C. V., has announced plans for its formal opening on Sept. 8. Travis H. Calvin is president of the Mexicali firm.

### **R. T. Yates and P. J. Reno Promoted by Hercules**

Richard T. Yates, manager, agricultural chemicals division, Naval Stores Department, Hercules Powder Co., has been assigned to investigate new fields of chemistry; and P. J. Reno, who has been sales manager of the division, has been named division manager. Both men are widely known in the cotton industry for their work with toxaphene and other insecticides.

### **Dean Adams Goes to Nevada**

Doctor J. E. Adams, dean at Texas A. & M. College and widely known throughout the cotton industry for his work with cotton in Mississippi and Texas, has accepted a position as dean and director at the University of Nevada.

### **Soybean Grading Meeting**

Soybean grading will be discussed at a meeting Aug. 28 at Delta Branch Experiment Station, Stoneville, Miss.

### **Loan Eligibility Rules Listed**

Ginners and farmers who are concerned over eligibility of cotton for the loan this season will be interested in the following information from Commodity Stabilization Service by C. B. Spencer, agricultural director, Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association. Major factors in loan eligibility include:

● **Trash, False-packing, etc.**—Of special importance is the following provision:

"Cotton must not be false-packed, water-packed, mixed-packed, reginned or repacked; upland cotton must not have been reduced in grade or staple for any reason, except that any such cotton which is reduced not more than two grades because of preparation will be eligible; extra long staple cotton must have been ginned on a roller gin, shall be of normal character and must not have been reduced in grade or staple for any reason."

USDA calls attention to the fact that cotton is not eligible if it is reduced in grade by such things as grass, sand, oil, dust, whole seeds, parts of seeds, motes, stems, bark, etc.—a fact that farmers and gin operators should keep in mind throughout the harvesting and ginning of the crop.

● **Bale Covering**—"Must be adequately packed in new material manufactured for cotton bale covering, except used jute and sugar bagging will be acceptable if . . . clean and in sound condition. Heads of bales must be completely covered."

● **Bale Weights**—"Each bale must weigh not less than 350 and not more than 650 pounds, gross weight."

At Macon, New Orleans

## Southern Cotton Oil Vice-Presidents Die

■ L. C. HASKELL and W. F. Guinee had been active in industry over long period.

L. C. Haskell and W. F. Guinee, two leaders in the Southern Cotton Oil Co. for many years, died recently.

Haskell, oldest vice-president of the Wesson Oil and Snowdrift Co. in point of service, died at Macon, Ga., after being stricken with a heart attack on a plane. He was en route to Savannah. With him in the plane were George F. Hendry, executive assistant division



W. F. GUINEE

sales manager of the company, and J. S. McKenry, assistant division sales manager.

His daughter, Mrs. Hugh Nash, of Miami, Fla., was en route to Savannah to join her father in the vacation stay at the time.

Haskell was a native of Abbeville, S. C., having been born there Sept. 18, 1891. He was the son of the late L. C. Haskell and Kate Calhoun Haskell. He was a member of the Episcopal Church.

He was a graduate of Clemson College.

Haskell joined Southern Cotton Oil Co. as a young man and continued with the company in every increasing positions of responsibilities through the years. His uncle, the late L. W. Haskell was an official of Sco-Co. at the time he went to work for the company. Other than a six months stay in Utah some years ago. Haskell's entire service with the company was Savannah until he transferred to New Orleans about six months ago.

Haskell was in charge of the company's refineries at Savannah, New Orleans, Houston and Chicago.

He is survived by his daughter, by a brother, Allen W. Haskell, manager of the Southern Cotton Oil Co. plant in Chicago and by two sisters, Mrs. A. R.

Smith, Boon, N. C., and Mrs. J. C. Fair, Greenville, S. C.

• W. F. Guinee—W. F. Guinee retired as a Southern vice-president a year ago because of ill health. Active in the cottonseed crushing industry, he served many years as a director of National Cottonseed Products Association and was a member of the Old Guard and an honorary member of the Association at the time of his death on Aug. 12 at his home in New Orleans.

He moved to New Orleans 16 years ago from Greenville, Miss., where he had been district manager of Refuge Cotton Oil Co.

Guinee was 63 years old. He is survived by his widow, the former Laura Mai Andrews; two sons, William Fenton Guinee, Jr., and Donald Griffin Gui-

nee; two sisters, Miss Helen Guinee, Memphis, and Mrs. J. M. Tedford, Peoria, Ill.; four brothers, T. C. Guinee, Vicksburg; J. R. Guinee, New Rochelle, N. Y.; J. E. Guinee, Little Rock, Aar., and J. G. Guinee, Memphis, and four grandchildren.

## Rains Cut Cotton Crop

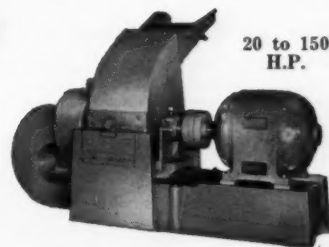
Rains have reduced the Australian cotton crop to 3,000 bales for 1955-56. USDA says 4,300 bales were produced the previous season.

## Wolfforth Gin Bought

L. Frank Adams Gin, Wolfforth, Texas, has been bought by W. W. Beaty and W. E. Beckhusen.

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## • Blaine and Barnett Are Named by Crushers

ROY BLAINE, Caddo-DeSoto Cotton Oil Co., Shreveport, was elected president; and J. P. Barnett, Jr., Opelousas Oil Mill, Opelousas, vice-president, of Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association at the annual meeting Aug. 11. The crushers met at the Roosevelt Hotel in New Orleans.

Directors elected included H. L. Taylor, Shreveport; R. L. Taylor, Jr., Arcadia; J. B. Snell, Minden; W. P. Hayne Alexandria; and Maxwell Yerger, Tallulah.

Speakers at the business session included H. L. Taylor, the retiring president; John F. Moloney, Memphis, and A. L. Ward, Dallas, officers of National Cottonseed Products Association; and W. J. Rein, head, Louisiana Board of Health.

Among those at the meeting and annual banquet, which was held at Antoinette's Restaurant, were: Mr. and Mrs. A. Q. Petersen; Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Allen; F. L. Morgan; Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Snell; C. W. Wallace; Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell Yerger; H. L. Taylor; Roy Blaine; J. P. Barnett, Jr.; Jules Cazyoux, Jr.; R. L. Taylor; J. E. Byram, Jr.; W. P. Hayne, Jr.; Dalton E. Gandy; A. L. Ward; John F. Moloney and M. J. Harper.

## Confer on Copra Quality

The second International Coconut Conference, to discuss copra quality standardization and other problems, is scheduled for Feb. 25 in Ceylon.



## Texas Crushers Gather in Dallas

A TRADITION with Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association is the luncheon for members and their guests whenever the board of directors and committees meet. Shown here is the group at the Aug. 13 luncheon at the Baker Hotel in Dallas.

## Lee Records High Yield In Arkansas County

Soybean producers of St. Francis County, Ark. reported good results last season from Lee soybeans, a new variety released from USDA in 1954, according to County Agent G. J. Greene.

John Russell, Linden Island, planted 10 bushels of certified Lee soybeans on 15 acres last spring and received an average yield of 48 bushels per acre. Louis Jones, Madison, and I. L. McCain

and Sons, Widener, planted the same amount of seed. Jones planted one-half bushel per acre on 20 acres and his yield was 40 bushels per acre. McCain received similar yields from his acreage.

Some of the other growers of this variety in the county are William Wilkie of Heth who planted 21 bushels on 25 acres and produced an average yield of 47 bushels per acre.

The yield of Lee has been 10 to 12 percent above that of Ogden and it is always slightly higher in protein and oil content, growers report.

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**National Fats and Oils Brokers' Association, Inc.**



## 1957 Cotton Week Is May 20-25

May 20-25 will be the dates for National Cotton Week in 1957, Ernest Steward, sales promotion manager of the National Cotton Council, which sponsors the event, has announced.

Emphasis will be placed on communitywide celebrations similar to the Dallas Cotton Festival sponsored by downtown Dallas merchants last May, Steward said, adding that an estimated three million shoppers attended the festival. A nationwide merchandising campaign will be conducted in support of the 1957 observance.

## USDA Starts Research Work On Confectioners' Fats

Confectioners' fats will be studied in a project started at USDA's Southern Utilization Research Branch in New Orleans. National Confectioners' Association is financing the research fellowship.

Dr. Werner Landmann, a chemist with experience in research on fats and oils in Paraguay and the U.S., has been appointed to undertake the studies. He will investigate the properties of fats and oils as to their behavior in candies, how they are affected by combination with other ingredients and by methods of processing and handling, such as heating and tempering. He will also obtain information which may be useful

in developing new forms of fats and oils "tailored" through chemistry to fit the requirements of confectioners for such materials for specific uses.

Doctor Landmann, spent 1953 in the Southern Laboratory at New Orleans as a trainee under the Point IV program from Paraguay. Prior to that he worked for 10 years as a chemist and refinery superintendent for one of the largest producers of fats and oils in that country. Since October, 1954, he has worked for Marco Chemical Co., in Ft. Worth and Houston. He is a graduate of the National University of Asuncion, in Paraguay, with degrees in pharmacy and chemistry.

The work will be done under the immediate direction of R. O. Feuge, supervisor of the Oil Processing Unit of the Branch.

## Planting Seed Group Makes \$15,800 Research Grant

A grant of \$15,806.50 to assist in cotton research this year has been received by the University of Arizona. The money was given by Arizona Cotton Planting Seed Distributors, a non-profit organization of farmers raising pure cotton planting seed.

"These funds will be utilized by the departments of plant breeding and agronomy," said Dean of Agriculture Harold E. Myers, "allocated under direction of Dr. E. H. Pressley, head of the plant breeding department."

This year's \$15,806.50 grant was approved by directors of the seed farmers' group at their monthly meeting in the association's offices in Phoenix.

The money will be used to pay the salary of a laboratory assistant, to underwrite field work in cotton breeding, and for student labor next winter. It is also for tests of cotton varieties, for insecticides and their applications, and for spinning tests of new selections and varieties.

"This brings to more than \$300,000 grants in recent years from Arizona Cotton Planting Seed Distributors for research by state and federal agencies in this state," said Doctor Pressley.

## Superintendents Plan Regional Gatherings

Two regional meetings are planned in 1956-57 by the Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents' Association. Memphis will be the site for the first of these, Dec. 1. A. C. Wiley, Perkins Oil Mill, Memphis, will be chairman; O. D. Easley, Southern Cotton Oil Co., Memphis, is co-chairman.

The second meeting will be in Greenville, Miss., on March 2, 1957. B. C. Lundy, Greenville Oil Works, Greenville, Miss., is chairman, with Woodson Campbell, Hollandale Cotton Oil Mill, Hollandale, Miss., and Martin Letchworth, Leland Oil Works, Leland, Miss., as co-chairmen.

## California Cotton Rank

Rank growth of cotton in Kern County, Calif., may make it desirable to use topping equipment and to alter irrigation practices, George V. Ferry, farm advisor, points out.

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## Oil Mill Equipment for Sale

FOR SALE—Anderson Super Duo expellers. Filter presses, 72" and 85" cookers. Butters milling machine. Carver 176-saw Tru-line Gummer. Double box linter press. Attrition mills. Single drum hull beater. 70" to 70" fans. Motors: 75 h.p. and under.—Sproles & Cook Machinery Co., 151 Leslie St., Telephone PR-5958, Dallas, Texas.

OIL MILL EQUIPMENT FOR SALE—Rebuilt twin motor Anderson high speed expellers, French screw presses, stack cookers, meal coolers, fourteen inch conditioners, filter presses, oil screening tanks, complete modern prepressing or single press expeller mills.—Pittcock & Associates, Glen Riddle, Pa.

FOR SALE—Filter presses; screening tanks; single and twin motor Anderson Super Duo expellers, with conditioners; several extra 36" cooker dryers and conditioners. All steel linter baling presses; 141-176 saw linters; seed cleaners; No. 153 separating units; bar hullers; lint beaters; stack cookers; rolls; hydraulic press room equipment.—V. A. Lessor & Co., P. O. Box 108, Fort Worth, Texas.

INSPECTIONS and appraisal. Dismantle and installation.—Oscar V. Shultz, Industrial Engineering, Phone BUTler 9-2172, P. O. Box 357, Grapevine, Texas.

FOR SALE—Used 176- and 141-saw Carver linters with pneumatic units; also fillers, gummers, elevating and conveying equipment and other miscellaneous oil mill equipment. All in excellent condition.—Valley Machinery & Supply Co., P. O. Box 2252, DeSoto Station, 612 N. Main St., Memphis, Tennessee.

FOR SALE—To be sold as a unit, two late type, high speed twin motor Anderson expellers, Anderson screening tank, 36" x 36" filter press, one

85" x 30" stack cooker, rotary lifts, conveyor, piping and pumps.—Address V. A. Lessor & Co., P. O. Box 108, Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—Two Model PA Quad Die Helm pellet machines for pelleting solvent extracted meal. Complete with two stack cookers, drags and breaker rolls. Good condition and priced to sell.—General Vegetable Oil Company, Sherman, Texas.

FOR SALE—Anderson 24" cooker, new equipment, never used, complete with 3 h.p. gear motor drive, 220/440 V., 60 cycle, 3 phase, variable feeder mechanism.—Skipsey Peanut Butter Division, Minneapolis, Minn., Phone West 9-7871.

## Gin Equipment for Sale

FOR SALE—Cotton gins, oil mills, compresses. Contact M. M. Phillips, Phone TE6-8655, P. O. Box 1288, Corpus Christi, Texas.

GINNERS—When in need of machinery or power or when you have machinery for sale or trade, call us first. We have many items of new and reconditioned equipment in stock, ready for prompt shipment.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Telephones: Day 2-8141, Night 3-7929.

FOR SALE—Long stroke one-story down-packing all-steel Murray press complete with trumper, 14" steel Murray bar machine completely rebuilt all new saw drum cylinder, brush cylinder, and directional cylinders, 52½" Murray separator and vacuum dropper complete, new Hardwicke-Etter short stroke trumper complete with kicker and charge box, Lummus one-story down-packing wood press complete with trumper, Cen-Tennial trumper, EJ trumper, Continental ram and casing, 2-80 saw Murray bolt suction gin stands, 3-80 saw brush Continental Model F gins, 3 FEC Mitchell feeders, 3-80 Mitchell steel conveyor distributor, 6-cylinder horizontal Murray cleaner on "V" drives, 72" Continental separator complete with vacuum, one 1½-M Hardwicke-Etter burner, two 1-M Mitchell burners, three #30 Mitchell vaporizers, three 72" 7-cylinder Murray type incline cleaners complete with vacuum fronts, one 35" Sturdivant fan with multi-blade, one 40" Murray fan. All equipment priced to move.—Wonder State Mfg. Co., Paragould, Arkansas.

FOR SALE—Government type tower driers, automatic gas heaters, blow pipes, and fittings. We are prepared to deliver and install driers, and any gin machinery in conjunction with drying equipment.—Service Gin Co., P. O. Box 21, Phone 4251, Ville Platte, Louisiana.

## Equipment Wanted

WANTED—Truck scales, 40' or longer. 5-80 Hardwicke-Etter gins. All steel up-packing press.—D. B. Lyle, Box 587, Pecos, Texas.

## Personnel Ads

EXPERIENCED in all phases of cotton production, wish to contact firm interested establishing business in Old Mexico.—Box AL, c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P.O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.

AVAILABLE—Oil mill manager. Experienced in mill management, product sales, working knowledge of mill operations. Would consider other administrative or sales job suiting my qualifications. Age 38. Full details upon request.—Box GP, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

TWENTY-YEAR experienced oil mill superintendent, both hydraulic and expellers, desires new location. Thirty-seven years of age, good health, reliable.—Box KZ, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P.O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.

WANTED—Night Superintendent. Must be familiar with operation of V. D. Anderson expellers. This is a good job for sober, honest, efficient, loyal operator. References required.—Box CJ, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

YOUNG MAN with 11 years experience in the oil mill business in administrative capacity wishes to relocate. Capable of handling assistant manager's or manager's position. Full details on request.—Box EP, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P.O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.

WANTED—Shift foremen for new solvent extraction plant in Memphis, Tennessee. Prefer chemical or mechanical engineering graduates with production experience and 25 to 35 years of age. Will consider men with considerable experience in lieu of college education.—Contact Mr. Gustafson, c/o Cargill, Inc., 2510 Sterick Building, Memphis, Tennessee.

## Power Units and Miscellaneous

FOR SALE—New and rebuilt Minneapolis-Moline engines, from 35 h.p. to 220 h.p., call us day or night for parts and service.—Fort Worth Machinery Co., 913 E. Berry St., Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR THE LARGEST STOCK of good, clean used gas or diesel engines in Texas, always see Stewart & Stevenson Services first. Contact your nearest branch.

FOR SALE—Richardson and Fairbanks scales, Niagara vibrating screen, Buckeye engine, Titusville boiler, meal coolers, condensers, Roots-Connorsville blowers, heat exchangers, hammer mills, Eureka dust collectors, pumps, valves, electric motors and electrical starting equipment, A-1 condition. Contact Lee Atherton, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Investors Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE—Power units: 139 h.p. Le Roi D-1000, \$1,350; 671 GMC, 130 h.p., \$2,000; Twin 671 GMC, 260 h.p., \$5,000; RX1SV Le Roi, 400 h.p., \$7,500; 75 h.p. RPM Westinghouse electric motor, \$500.—Wonder State Mfg. Co., Paragould, Arkansas.

FOR SALE—200 double deck army steel coils in good condition. Call or write Orb Coffman, Phones 44 and 70, Goree, Texas.

FOR SALE—One McCormick M-120 high-drum cotton picker mounted on a Farmall Super M. Has picked 100 bales. \$6500.—W. H. Ritchey, Phone JU 3-2278, Bonham, Texas.

## • Texas Water Levels Continue To Drop

THE EXTENT to which water supplies in Texas streams and reservoirs continued to decrease during July is shown by the August report of Texas Board of Water Engineers. Scattered thunderstorms failed to relieve the critical drought in most areas, the report points out.

Comanche Springs at Fort Stockton have been dry since April, 1955. The perennial flow of the Guadalupe River above Comal River at New Braunfels failed for the first time in history as the Guadalupe joined the ranks of non-producers in mid-July. The upper Brazos River ran dry during the month, and the Brazos below Juliff was dry most of the time due to diversion of releases from upstream reservoirs for irrigation. Runoff conditions during the month did not brighten the outlook for the end of summer.

Rainfall average for the state was less than half of the July normal, and total conservation storage in major reservoirs decreased about 10 percent.

Water levels in observation wells throughout South Central and West Texas continued a decline which established all-time record lows in five areas and new July lows in two others.

Streams in the state varied from bone-dry beds to flows sustained by reservoir releases to moderate runoff following isolated thunderstorms. The Brazos, for example, was dry below Juliff; the Nueces dry at Crystal City; Canadian River flow at Amarillo was 40 percent of the July average; the Sabine River was extremely low and flow of the Red River near Terral, Okla., was 30 percent of average.

Texas reservoirs, although containing only half their water capacity, represent protection from disaster for a major part of the state, the report said.

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150	Sq. Cage	900	1183
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100	Slipring	900	1189
100	Sq. Cage	1200	758
100	Sq. Cage	900	879
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## From Our Washington Bureau

(Continued from Page 12)

U.S. economic health, is bound to be seriously undermined."

• **Price Supports**—Farm planks of both parties are much alike, except where price supports are concerned. While the GOP sticks with flexible floors, the Democrats guarantee a return to rigid 90 percent of parity props for cotton and other basic crops.

The Democratic platform also seems to say (although not quite) that supports would be brought up to 100 percent of parity by the government. This would be done by a variety of methods, including direct "production payments" to farmers.

Production payments were the heart of the controversial Brannan Plan of several years ago.

The Republicans also favor 100 percent of parity for the farmer, but, as in the past, would have him ascend to this state of financial grace in the market place rather than through subsidies.

• **Mexican Labor**—At a recent meeting in Washington on Mexican labor, "major points of agreement were reached," says the National Cotton Council, and final recommendations are expected to include the following: (1) That the Migrant Labor Agreement be extended to July 1, 1959, to coincide with Public Law 78 under which the agreement now operates. (2) That in case of negotiations with Mexico, it should be made clear that each Mexican worker would decide when he signs a contract whether he will use restaurant facilities provided by the employer. (3) That in order to bring the cooperative revolving fund of employers to \$500,000, and maintain that figure, rates per worker paid into the fund be increased to \$7 for initial contracting and to \$4 for re-contracting. These rates previously have been \$5 and \$3.

Negotiations between the U.S. Labor Department and Mexico are scheduled to start Sept. 17. The present labor agreement expires at the end of this year.

• **1956 Soil Bank Program**—USDA at long last has announced a conservation reserve soil bank program for 1956, but few southern farmers are expected to qualify this year. This is the part of the soil bank under which farmers agree to convert cropland to grass and trees for periods running from three to 15 years.

A farmer has until Oct. 15 to sign up under this year's program; until March 15 to sign up for the 1957 program.

Growers will find it difficult to qualify for this year. Reason is that they may not bank land which has been used for crops, grazing, or to grow hay that is cut. Land that has been idle this year may be put into the conservation reserve under the '56 program.

Payments on banked acres will be of two kinds, as predicted: Annual "rental" payments averaging about \$10 per acre; payments of up to 80 percent of the amount it costs the farmer to convert cropland to the new conservation uses.

Cost-sharing payments for establishing new uses, however, USDA says, "will be made only in case of contracts covering a period of at least five years."

Land in the conservation reserve may not be grazed nor harvested for the duration of contracts, barring emergencies such as drought. Maximum annual payment to a single operator will be \$5,000, except in special cases to be decided by the Secretary.

## • Research To Be Done On Radiated Cotton

EFFECTS on cotton of high-energy radiation—generated electrically or by radioisotopes—will be investigated by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology under a contract recently signed with USDA.

Aim of the work is to learn whether irradiation can be used to make useful new textile products from cotton, or to increase cotton's value in various present uses, and thus improve the market position of this important crop.

The contract was made through the Southern Utilization Research Branch of USDA's Agricultural Research Service in New Orleans.

The work will be directed along seven

ral lines, one of which will be to determine the amount of radiation that cotton can absorb in fiber, yarn, and fabric form without degradation and loss of desirable properties such as strength, elasticity, resilience, and affinity for dyes. Another phase of the work will undertake to establish whether irradiation aids or adversely affects subsequent chemical modification of cotton or the application of additive treatments. Effects of irradiation on the polymerization of monomers (such as the vinyl type) on cotton fabrics will also be investigated to learn if these materials can be made more durable by such treatment.

C. L. Hoffpauir will have charge of the project for the Southern Utilization Research Branch and Dr. Bernard E. Proctor will direct the work at M.I.T.



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**MOSS LINT CLEANERS** are helping ginners and growers make greater profits through better cleaning! The remarkable performance records of Moss Cleaners show that they improve ginning a full grade or more. Low first cost, easy installation and trouble-free operation are outstanding advantages praised by Moss owners.

### A SPECIFIC DESIGN FOR EVERY GIN

Whether you have a big gin or a small gin, there's a Moss Lint Cleaner specifically designed for your plant. Your lint cleaning is all in one compact unit, easy to look after and does not require an extra man. It will pay you to get the facts on Moss. Write us for an engineer to check your plant without obligation.

**"Lint Cleaning with a MOSS doesn't cost—it PAYS!"**

**MOSS-GORDIN**  
**LINT CLEANER CO.**

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Dallas, Texas

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Third Street & Ave. O  
Lubbock, Texas



## Rules Determine

(Continued from Page 14)

(tank car) of cottonseed oil for contract purposes shall be 125 barrels. A barrel if sold loose is 50 gallons. A gallon of oil is 7½ pounds avoirdupois."

Texas' rules provided at first for arbitration through the Memphis Merchants Exchange; but, with typical independence, Texans maintained their own trading rules until 1929. In that year, the Texas and National Associations signed an agreement combining their rules, jointly copyrighting them and giving the National Association the exclusive right to use the copyrighted rules.

• **Many Have Worked on Rules** — To summarize the development of trading rules, in an article as short as this, makes it necessary to omit many things. Such a summary is almost impossible without mentioning individuals, but it is equally impossible to list all of those who have made these rules so useful. Everyone who has worked to improve the NCPA rules may be sure that their contributions are appreciated by the industry, regardless of whether they are specifically mentioned here.

Rules committee meetings are no cut-and-dried affair. To the casual observer, they may seem long and tedious, but to those who understand them and their importance they are anything but that. A year of experience, and written suggestions submitted and studied before the meeting, are behind each rules committee gathering, just prior to the opening of the annual convention of NCPA.

The meeting brings together men with many years of experience who

know their facts and have the courage to argue, good-humoredly but firmly, for what they believe to be best for the industry. Afterwards, its commonplace to see those who have been arguing the hardest stroll out of the meeting together, still arguing, still friends.

• **Brief History**—It was in 1902-03 that the NCPA Rules Book first listed a committee on rules. A. H. D. Perkins of Memphis, vice-president of the Association, was chairman. (The practice of having the vice-president serve as rules committee chairman continued until 1934, when the president became ex officio chairman rather than the vice-president.)

Members of this first rules committee included E. S. Ready, Helena, Ark.; M. Frank, Atlanta; W. B. Allbright, Chicago; E. H. Ferguson, Louisville; E. T. George, New Orleans; F. P. Fox, Vicksburg, Miss.; L. W. Haskell, New York City; J. M. McDonald, Cincinnati; F. G. Brown, Anderson, S. C.; H. P. Johnson, Memphis; and J. J. Culbertson, Paris, Texas.

The chemists' committee, which in later years has played such an important role in the development of standards and rules, was established in 1910. E. R. Barrow of Memphis is the only original member still living, but T. C. Law of Atlanta has served on the committee since 1913.

Arbitration was provided for in the Rules Book of 1901, which said that arbitration might be held at New York, Memphis, Atlanta, New Orleans, Dallas or Galveston. No specifications as to procedure were given, but arbitration was handled by commodity or merchants' exchanges.

In 1903, the provision was first made for the appointment of a permanent arbitration committee of five members "at Dallas or other points not provided with an Exchange," and in 1904 the Association president was authorized to appoint arbitration committees wherever requested by 10 members.

The following year, a committee on appeals and grievances was established; and nine years later this was divided into two separate committees, one on grievances and one on appeals.

NCPA's rules were codified in 1920-21. P. S. Grogan of Houston was chairman of the rules committee that year and, while no special committee appears to have been appointed, Grogan indicated that the bulk of the work was handled by R. F. Crow and W. A. Sherman, both industry leaders at Houston; P. G.

Claiborne, Dallas; and W. H. Walne, an attorney at Houston.

The latest general revision of the rules was made in 1954, while S. J. Vaughan, Jr., of Hillsboro, Texas, was chairman of the rules committee.

• **More Important Today**—As business generally, and the vegetable oils and feed trades in particular, have become more complex, the trading rules of the National Cottonseed Products Association have grown in importance.

Development of the solvent process, the movement of products by motor truck, increased knowledge of livestock feeding and of chemicals—certainly the advent of the soybean with its highly competitive products—have kept the industry busy bringing its rules up to date.

To an even greater extent, such developments have underlined the importance of these rules as sound business principles for those who process cottonseed or trade in its products. The competitive situation today, and in a measure the future of the industry, depend a great deal upon these rules of the National Cottonseed Products Association. Not on the wording of the rules, or the observance of the letter of the rules, although these things are important—but the vital thing is to carry out the spirit that long ago inspired this industry to establish fair rules for doing business.

More than ever before, members of the cottonseed crushing industry—and all business—need to follow the basic rule which underlies any set of laws or regulations—the **GOLDEN RULE**.

■ **CALVIN ELLIS**, manager of the Minturn Cooperative Gin, has been elected president of the Cooperative Gin Managers' Association.



## A. P. Holly Retires

A. P. HOLLY, sales representative of the V. D. Anderson Co., is retiring after 25 years with the firm, during which he made many friends throughout the oilseeds processing industry. While with Anderson, Holly served as sales representative in the Southeast and also worked for Anderson in India and South America. Prior to joining Anderson on June 5, 1931, he was associated with the Buckeye Cotton Oil Co.

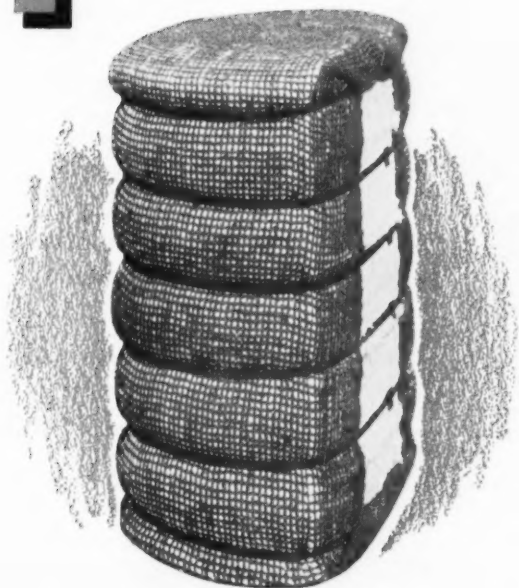
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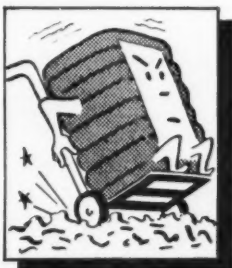
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**JUTE BAGGING**

## **TAKES ROUGH HANDLING**

Stands up well under rough handling... protects cotton both in storage and during shipment.



## **LOOKS GOOD LONGER**

Open weave admits sunlight and air... keeps cotton dry and in good condition. Looks better after cutting sample holes.



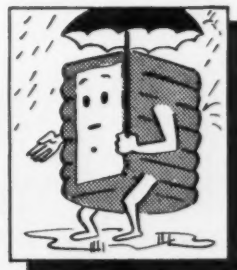
## **EXTRA STRENGTH**

Carolina Jute Bagging is extra strong... tested for uniformity. Full yardage and full weight is guaranteed.



## **MAXIMUM PROTECTION**

Cotton is subject to less weather damage than that covered with closely woven cloth.



*Carolina* **BAGGING COMPANY**

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## "Fat's on Fire" Will Be Topic for Panel

"The Fat's on the Fire," a panel discussion by three experts on the importance of fat in the diet, will be a feature of the American Meat Institute's Golden Anniversary Meeting at Chicago's Palmer House Sept. 28-Oct. 2.

Dr. Vilhjalmur Stefansson the scientist who lived on meat alone for more than a year in the experiment sponsored by the Institute, will be one of the panel members. He is one of the most enthusiastic exponents of abundant quantities of fat in the diet, and his comments will be based on many years of personal experience among the inhabitants of the Arctic.

Dr. Herbert Pollack, a New York clinician who serves as a consultant on nutrition for the Army and is chairman of the nutrition committee of the American Heart Association, also will appear. He will present his views and the views of the Association with regard to the effects of fat in the human diet and its relation to heart disease.

Unofficial moderator of the discussion will be Dr. Fredrick J. Stare, chairman of the department of nutrition of the School of Public Health at Harvard University.

## Greece Will Buy Fats

Greece will buy 15,000 metric tons of cottonseed or soybean oil, 2,000 tons of lard and other products in a PL480 agreement announced by USDA.

## Winship and Brooks Are Elected by Continental

Charles T. Winship was named to the executive committee and E. H. Brooks was elected to the board of directors at a recent meeting of directors of the



E. H. BROOKS

Continental Gin Co. Meeting in Atlanta, the directors declared the usual 50 cents per share dividend on common stock payable Oct. 1 to stockholders of record Sept. 14.

Winship is a prominent Atlanta attorney and resides with his family at 40 Montclair Drive, N. E. He has been a director of Continental Gin since 1946. He succeeds the late George Winship.

Brooks, a resident of Birmingham, joined Continental Gin as a salesman in 1922. In 1939, he became vice-president, in charge of the company's Dallas district, and in 1949 was named vice-president in charge of sales. He became executive vice-president in 1955.

With principal offices and factory in Birmingham, Continental Gin Co. also has manufacturing plants and sales offices in Atlanta; Dallas, and Memphis.


## New Sorgo for Sirup

Wiley, a new sorgo for sirup production, is being released this year by USDA and state experiment stations in Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina.

## Soybean Firm Will Sell Chemical Products

Lyle C. Woods has been named manager of the new chemical department of A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co., Decatur, Ill., soybean and corn processors.

Now manager for refined oil sales in the Philadelphia area, Woods will work on sales of new chemical products made from corn and soybeans, such as lecithin, monosodium glutamate, inositol, paytic acid, calcium phytate, modified vegetable oils and industrial soy flour.



**KEEP YOUR GIN YARD FULL!**

Use **BELTON SUPERIOR BAGGING**  
and they'll **KEEP COMING BACK!**

2 lb. weight — 21 lbs. TARE  
Open weave Jute Bagging  
Pretested for uniform strength  
Makes cleaner, stronger bales

"Built to Stand the Pressure"

**BELTON BAGGING CO.**  
Belton, South Carolina



**KEMGAS** How Statifier Cuts Costs ...  
**Boosts Gin Production**

**Experienced Ginners Know...**

... the advantages of moisture in baling cotton. It makes pressing simpler. It enables the press crew to keep up with the production of the largest gin. It reduces sponginess so that losses from broken ties are practically eliminated. Press repairs are kept at a minimum. It turns dry, harsh-feeling samples into smooth ones that have a slightly longer staple.

Write, Wire or Phone  
For Details Today!

**"Magic Wand" Moisture Control**

The gentle mist of "wet water" now has the most dependable control yet devised. Two steel rods (Magic Wands) protruding up through the bottom of the lint slide are connected to two sensitive-but-rugged micro switches under the slide. When the batt of cotton depresses the "wands" the mist starts. The Moist wetting agent insures quick, uniform penetration... costs less than 2¢ a bale and wet water only adds about 8 lbs. to a 500 lb. bale. Breaks in the batt, releasing either "Magic Wand" or both, instantly stop the mist and prevent wetting the lint slide.

Available in 4 Automatically  
Controlled Models

**Samuel Jackson Manufacturing Co.**  
2514 IRVING STREET  
Porter 2-2694 P. O. Box 5007 Lubbock, Texas





## Oldest Oil Mill

(Continued from Page 8)

dends at the next directors' meeting, and the Proudfts took substantial cuts in their salaries as superintendent and secretary-treasurer. (It was not until 1887 that these cuts were restored.)

Space does not permit a year-to-year account of developments, as revealed in these old records. On the whole, though, business was good and the operations paid stockholders nice returns on their investments.

A companion mill was built at Greenville, Miss., in 1895, at a cost of around \$45,000. Even before that, however, in 1889, the Memphis plant site was changed, as the firm built a new mill at Fifth and Sixth Streets. (No dividend was paid in 1889 because of the outlay for the new Memphis plant, but the building of the Greenville mill did not keep the firm from paying eight percent dividend that year.)

• **What To Do About Oil?**—A question that has bothered many crushers in the years since is revealed in the minutes of a meeting on Dec. 19, 1903. The board of directors was called to meet on this date to advise the management as to what to do about selling the stocks of cottonseed oil.

DeSoto had an accumulation of about 5,000 barrels of oil, the stockholders were told, and the best offer that could be obtained was 30.5 cents per gallon. After lengthy discussion, it was decided not to sell.

They doubtlessly regretted this decision. Another meeting was called about six months later to reconsider the matter, and it was decided to sell 1,500 barrels of oil for 21.75 cents. At this meeting, the minutes read, "It was also decided that the secretary-treasurer go to Louisiana to learn something further about the oil situation and to get a price on the balance of the oil held by the company."

The trip to Louisiana may have gained considerable information for the firm, but it didn't get any more money for its oil. On May 16, the accumulation of oil at Greenville and Memphis was sold for 21.75 cents a gallon, almost nine cents less than the price the previous December. The idea of buying some refined oil at the same time was discussed, but abandoned. There is no reference to a dividend at the annual meeting, a month later.

• **Last Entry 50 Years Old**—The last entry in this book is more than half a century old. No effort will be made in this article to trace the development of the firm since that time.

DeSoto Oil Co., today, is one of the successful cotton oil mills that have helped to build the city of Memphis and its surrounding territory, making Memphis one of the world's leading centers for cottonseed processing. I. H. Fleming, Jr., is president and general manager, as his father was before him; D. K. Beane is secretary-treasurer; L. E. Roberts, superintendent; Jeff Kirk is night superintendent; and M. B. Wood is office manager.

The fact that this firm has served cotton producers and consumers through three-quarters of a century of the ups-and-downs of general economic conditions, of changes in cotton and cottonseed developments, is evidence of good

management—and considerable courage, too.

There probably have been times, many of them, when later managers have questioned the statement of W. P. Proudft at the first stockholders' meeting, that he and his brother were "satisfied that the business was a good one."

There have been years when it could not be said, as Proudft said, "This is the kind of business which, for the amount of capital invested, has proven more profitable than any other line of business."

But, DeSoto Oil Co. stands today as proof of the statement of the founder, 75 years ago, that "the business will pay with, of course, good management. Good management is necessary in any sort of business."

**SAVE Time-Money**  
by installing  
**FAFNIR** PILLOW BLOCKS  
HANGER BOXES  
COUNTERSHAFT BOXES



...and other Fafnir Ball Bearing Power Transmission Units. Easiest of all to install because they have the famous Fafnir-originated **WIDE INNER RING BEARING WITH SELF LOCKING COLLAR**. Eccentric cam, mated design of collar and inner ring provides positive locking action at all times. Bearing slip fits over standard size shafts... it's bored to inch dimensions. For details write The Fafnir Bearing Co., New Britain, Conn.

**FAFNIR**  
BALL BEARINGS

MOST COMPLETE LINE IN AMERICA

## Record Drouth in Peru Cuts Food Supplies

Peru has had one of the worst drouths in the country's history, USDA reports, with a sharp reduction in food supplies resulting.

Cottonseed production, however, may increase enough in 1956 to offset the reduced lard supply. Imports of vegetable oils during 1956 have already exceeded those in 1955, and more butter oil also is being imported.

■ C. B. SPENCER, Dallas, agricultural director, Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, discussed conservation and cotton in an article in the August issue of "Soil and Water."

Enjoy a steady year 'round business

...install

**KELLY DUPLEX**  
feed mill equipment



Plan now to cash in on the increased importance of grain. Write today for our complete line catalog.

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Carolyn Crow stands beside the electrically controlled SEED-O-METER.

## Seed-O-Meter for Gins

A new device for continuous automatic weighing of cottonseed. Cost and installation is much less than the cost of installation alone on the old hopper-type scale.

- Records every five seconds
- Records by the second, the bale, the season—or all three
- Takes the guesswork out of splitting bales
- No stops, no delays, no labor
- No seeds get by without being weighed and recorded
- Economical, Dependable and Accurate.

### Simple Installation — Immediate Delivery

Contact us for Cotton Beam Scales, Grab Hooks, Sampling Knives, and Cotton Scale Repairs.

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The New  
1 h.p. 2-Speed



### ACE GIN BLOWER

To prove that the ACE Gin Blower

Cleans faster and better  
Reduces fire hazards  
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We will send one for FREE TRIAL.

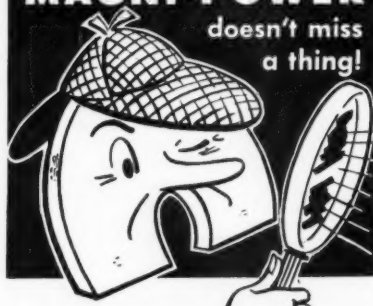
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## MAGNI-POWER

doesn't miss  
a thing!



### PERMANENT MAGNETS

Individually  
Engineered  
for YOUR  
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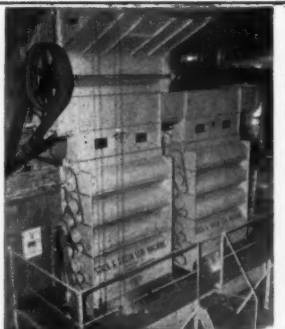
## Stick and Green Leaf Machines

U. S. D. A. Designed

These machines are relatively inexpensive, require very little horsepower, and are trouble-free in operation. Ask a ginner who is running them about his sample.

### HINCKLEY GIN SUPPLY CO.

4008 Commerce St., Dallas, Texas



## MODERN STEEL STORAGE

All-Steel Self-Filling Non-Combustible  
BUILDINGS

For—

• COTTONSEED

• SOY BEANS

• PEANUTS

Designed, Fabricated and Erected  
Confer with us on your storage problems

### MUSKOGEE IRON WORKS

Muskogee, Oklahoma

## Pink Bollworm

(Continued from Page 10)

distances from heavily infested fields. At the same time balloons filled with hydrogen will be released in the heavily infested area to determine the direction and distance of drift. When similar balloons were released in Central and South Texas in 1938, a few were recovered in Louisiana and Arkansas, more than 300 miles northeast of the point of release. Light traps at strategic locations will also be used in the migration studies.

Eradication of the pink bollworm in small areas has been accomplished several times in the U.S. While most of these successes have been through enforcement of non-cotton zones, in 1946 an outbreak on the Chandler Heights and Mesa areas in Arizona was wiped out by cultural practices and the use of insecticides. This eradication program was so successful that the areas have remained free of the pest.

• **Research Projects to Continue**—Fundamental research will be continued in the laboratories at Brownsville. Even greater emphasis is to be placed on searching for diseases that attack the pest. Further research in physiology and biochemistry may reveal weaknesses in its life cycle. Radioactive isotopes are being used as a research tool. More potent insecticides are being sought to protect the cotton crop as well as for use against the overwintering larvae in the field.

A regional research project for pink bollworm control, approved some time ago by the directors of the southern Experiment Stations, was organized during the meeting of the Pink Bollworm Technical Research Committee at College Station, Texas, on June 6-7. This makes possible allocation of regional research funds for increased participation by states in the pink bollworm research program.

No attempt has been made in this short report to mention all phases of research that are being conducted on the pink bollworm. However, credit for the comprehensive research program underway and the accomplishments so far are due to close cooperation of and financial support from several states, several branches of the USDA, the National Cotton Council, oil millers, ginners, cotton growers, and other interested organizations and individuals.

## • Texas Water Use To Rise 400 Percent

WATER NEEDS in Texas will rise 400 percent by the year 2000, the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation forecasts.

Harry P. Burleigh, area planning engineer for the bureau, now estimates that by the year 2000, Texas will be needing 6,400,000 acre feet of water a year for its cities and industries. This compares with present use of 1,600,000 acre feet a year. An earlier study made in 1953 predicted Texas water needs by the year 2010 would be for 4,500,000 acre feet a year, so the new figure shows a much sharper increase than had been anticipated.

The new and higher figure was developed after extensive studies of the population and industrial potentials, made by the Bureau of Business Research of the University of Texas, under contract with the federal agency.

## Lines We Like to Hear:

The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press  
3116 Commerce Street  
Dallas, Texas

Gentlemen:

We want you to accept our sincere thanks and appreciation for the big part you play in making it possible for our products to reach the hands of our customers and friends, the cotton ginner — both in the United States and abroad — through your magazine, THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS. Incidentally, our full page advertisement published in your July 14 issue paid off far beyond our expectations.

Yours very truly,

COTTON BELT GIN SERVICE, Inc.  
Ray Senter, President.



Cotton Belt Gin Service is one of many advertisers who carry space in The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press on a consistent basis — every issue of the year. The comment above refers to a full page advertisement featuring a special product . . . and as Mr. Senter points out, results were exceptionally good!

"The Press" can do the same kind of promotion job for you — in all areas of the Cotton Belt from California to the Carolinas. Call on us!

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3116 Commerce Street      Dallas 26, Texas



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**WATSON'S**

*Stormproof*

**COTTON SEED**



## It's Sturdy!

After more than five years research, Watson has perfected a STORMPROOF cotton strain. Easily adapted to mechanical harvesting or hand snapping. Watson's STORMPROOF is quality bred cotton and will not waste away in the field.

- MATURES EARLY
- A LIGHTER FOLIAGE
- HIGHLY PROLIFIC

**AS POPULAR AS EVER**

**WATSON'S**

**4 QUALITY STRAINS**

- WATSON'S PEDIGREED
- WATSON'S NEW ROWDEN
- WATSON'S STONEVILLE 62
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CALENDAR							
Conventions				Meetings		Events	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	

• Sept. 23-26 — American Oil Chemists' Society fall meeting. Sherman Hotel, Chicago. For information, write Society headquarters, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago.

• Dec. 13-14 — Second annual Cotton Production Conference. Tutwiler Hotel, Birmingham, Ala. For information, write National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.

1957

• Jan. 28-29 — National Cotton Council of America annual meeting. Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis. For information, write Wm. Rhea Blake, executive vice-president, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.

• Jan. 31-Feb. 1—Carolinas Ginners' Association annual convention. Clemson College, Clemson, S.C. Clyde R. Allen, executive secretary, P. O. Box 512, Bennettsville, S.C.

• Feb. 4-5—Texas Cooperative Ginners' Association, Houston Bank for Cooperatives and Texas Federation of Cooperatives joint meeting. Rice Hotel, Houston. For information, write B. E. Schroeder, 307 Nash Building, Austin.

• Feb. 4-5—Cottonseed Processing Research Clinic. Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans. Sponsored by Valley Oilseed Processors' Association and USDA. C. E. Garner, 1024 Exchange Building, Memphis, Association secretary.

• Feb. 12-13 — Southeastern Gin Suppliers' Exhibit. Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. Sponsored by Southeastern Ginners' Council, composed of ginners of Alabama, Georgia and Florida. For information and space, write Tom Murray, 714 Henry Grady Building, Atlanta 3.

• Feb. 28-Mar. 1 — Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Skirvin Hotel, Oklahoma City. Edgar L. McVicker, 1004 Cravens Building, Oklahoma City, secretary-treasurer.

• March 5-6—Western Cotton Production Conference. Hotel Westward Ho, Phoenix, Ariz. Sponsored by Southwest Five-State Cotton Growers' Association and National Cotton Council.

• March 11-13 — Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit. Midsouth Fairgrounds, Memphis. For information, write W. Kemper Bruton, P. O. Box 345, Blytheville, Ark. Arkansas-Missouri, Louisiana-Mississippi and Tennessee ginners' associations sponsor the exhibit and will hold their annual convention concurrently.

• March 11-13—Arkansas-Missouri Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Memphis. W. Kemper Bruton, P. O. Box 345, Blytheville, Ark., executive vice-president. Concurrent with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.

• March 11-13 — Louisiana-Mississippi Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Memphis. Gordon W. Marks, P. O. Box 1757, Jackson, Miss., secretary. Concurrent with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.

• March 11-13 — Tennessee Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Memphis. W. T. Pigott, Milan, Tenn., secretary-treasurer. Concurrent with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.

• March 25-26—Valley Oilseed Processors' Association annual meeting. Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss. C. E. Garner, 1024 Exchange Building, Memphis, secretary.

• Apr. 30-May 1-2 — Spring meeting of American Oil Chemists' Society. Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans. For information, write American Oil Chemists' Society, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago.

• April 1-3 — Texas Cotton Ginners' Association Convention, State Fair of Texas grounds, Dallas. Ed H. Bush, executive vice-president, 3724 Race Street, Dallas. For information regarding exhibit space, write R. Haughton, president, Gin Machinery & Supply Association, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26.

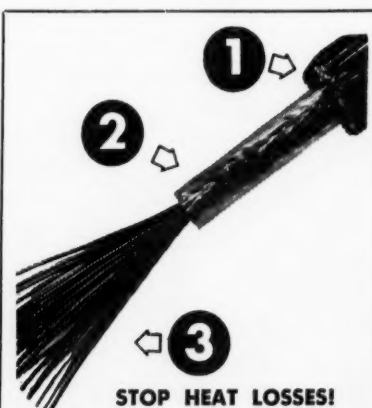
• May 2-3 — National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Association annual convention. Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans. John H. Todd, 1085 Shrine Building, Memphis, executive vice-president.

• May 8-10 — Oil Mill Operators' Short Course. Texas A. & M. College, College Station. Sponsored by Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association and International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association. For information, write Dr. J. D. Lindsay, Texas A. & M. College.

• May 14-15 — Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention. Western Hills Lodge, Sequoyah State Park, Wagoner, Okla. Edgar L. McVicker, 1004 Cravens Building, Oklahoma City, secretary-treasurer.

• May 20-21—National Cottonseed Products Association annual convention. Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D.C. John F. Moloney, 19 South Cleveland Street, Memphis, secretary-treasurer.

• June 3-4—Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association and the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association joint convention. Edgewater Gulf Hotel, Edgewater Park, Miss. For information, write C. M. Scales, 322 Professional Center,



**STOP HEAT LOSSES!**

PTC CABLE — DETECTS HEAT INSTANTLY in stored cotton seed with guaranteed performance because it's built rugged. (1) Improved Plow Steel with tensile strength of 7,040 lbs. (2) Plastic sheath insulates against friction, moisture, fumigants, etc. (3) Heat-sensitive thermocouple circuit triple coated with Formvar insulation.

**PTC CABLE CO.**

(Permanent Temperature Control)

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ST. PAUL, MINN.

Montgomery 4, executive secretary, Alabama-Florida Association; J. E. Moses, 318 Grand Theatre Bldg., Atlanta, secretary of Georgia Association.

• June 5-6 — Tristates Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual convention. Peabody Hotel, Memphis. Roy Castillow, 20 Lenon Drive, Little Rock, Ark., secretary.

• June 16-18 — Joint annual convention of South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association and North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association. Fort Sumter Hotel, Charleston. Mrs. M. U. Hogue, 612 Lawyers Building, Raleigh, secretary-treasurer, North Carolina Association; Mrs. Durrett L. Williams, 609 Palmetto Building, Columbia, secretary-treasurer, South Carolina Association.

• June 16-19—International Oil Mill Superintendents Association. Hilton Hotel, El Paso. For information, write H. E. Wilson, secretary-treasurer, P. O. Box 1180, Wharton, Texas.

• June 19-20-21—Southwestern Peanut Shellers' Association annual convention. Menger Hotel, San Antonio, Texas. For information, write John Haskins, Durant Peanut Co., Durant, Okla., secretary-treasurer.

• Sept. 30-Oct. 1-2 — Fall meeting of American Oil Chemists' Society. Cincinnati. For information, write American Oil Chemists' Society, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago.

### South Carolina Ginners

Directors from South Carolina elected by members of the Carolinas Ginners' Association at the recent meetings in South Carolina were:

District 1—Bill Martin, Clio; and Bill Britton, Sumter.

District 2—Talley Smith, Rowesville; and Frank Wannamaker, St. Mathews.

District 3—Sam Metts, Greenwood; and A. H. Jameson, Honea Path.



### Kenneth Lewis Is Father

KENNETH LEWIS and Mrs. Lewis are receiving congratulations upon the arrival of Katherine Jean Lewis on Aug. 11. Daddy is a field representative of the National Cottonseed Products Association's Educational Service, and he, Mrs. Lewis and the new daughter live in Lubbock.

## The New Trouble-Free Zeig Universal Travelling Telescope

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## laugh it off

A well-known shipping agent tells about his young grandson who is at the very receptive age of four. He came into his folks' bedroom one morning and said, "What day is this?" They told him it was Sunday. "Well I don't want to go to Sunday School," he asserted. "Why, son, do you say that?" they asked.

"Well, they sing a lot of silly songs."

"What do you mean, boy?"

"Well, for instance, 'Jesus Wants Me for a Sunbeam,' and I don't want to be a loaf of bread for anybody!"

One evening a gentleman strolling through downtown saw two quaint-looking little old ladies hovering near the entrance to a bar. "Poor old things," he remarked to himself, "they're doubtless trying to work up courage to go in."

He sneaked up close to the pair and listened. "Come on, Nellie," one pleaded, "Let's go in."

"No," the other replied, "let's skip this one."

The old-fashioned man ran into debt. The modern man rides into it in a two-tone color job.

"I am going to make engineering history," said the young engineering school graduate. "I have designed a bridge to go over the Mississippi."

"Are you crazy?" asked his friend. "There are hundreds of bridges over the Mississippi."

"Lengthwise?" the engineer retorted.

A bather whose clothing was strewed By winds that left her quite nude

Saw a man come along—

And unless I am wrong

You expected this line to be lewd.

Sailor: How did you like it stationed down south?

Wave: Oh, I had a lovely time there. I met the nicest man. He took me to dinner and he was a typical southern gentleman and even while we were dancing he was a typical southern gentleman. Then he took me home in a cab.

Sailor: And what happened?

Wave: He got a bit northern.

Mother: "Who taught you that wicked word?"

Small Son: "Santa Claus."

"Santa Claus?"

"Yes, when he stumbled over my bed Christmas morning."

A mountaineer was arrested for having three wives. The judge said: "John, why did you marry those three women?"

"Well, it's like this Jedge," said he, "they was poor and needed somebody to take care of them, don't you think that was big a me?"

"I shore do," said the Judge, "that'll be three years!"

An old timer is one who remembers when "on-time" meant punctuality, not payments.

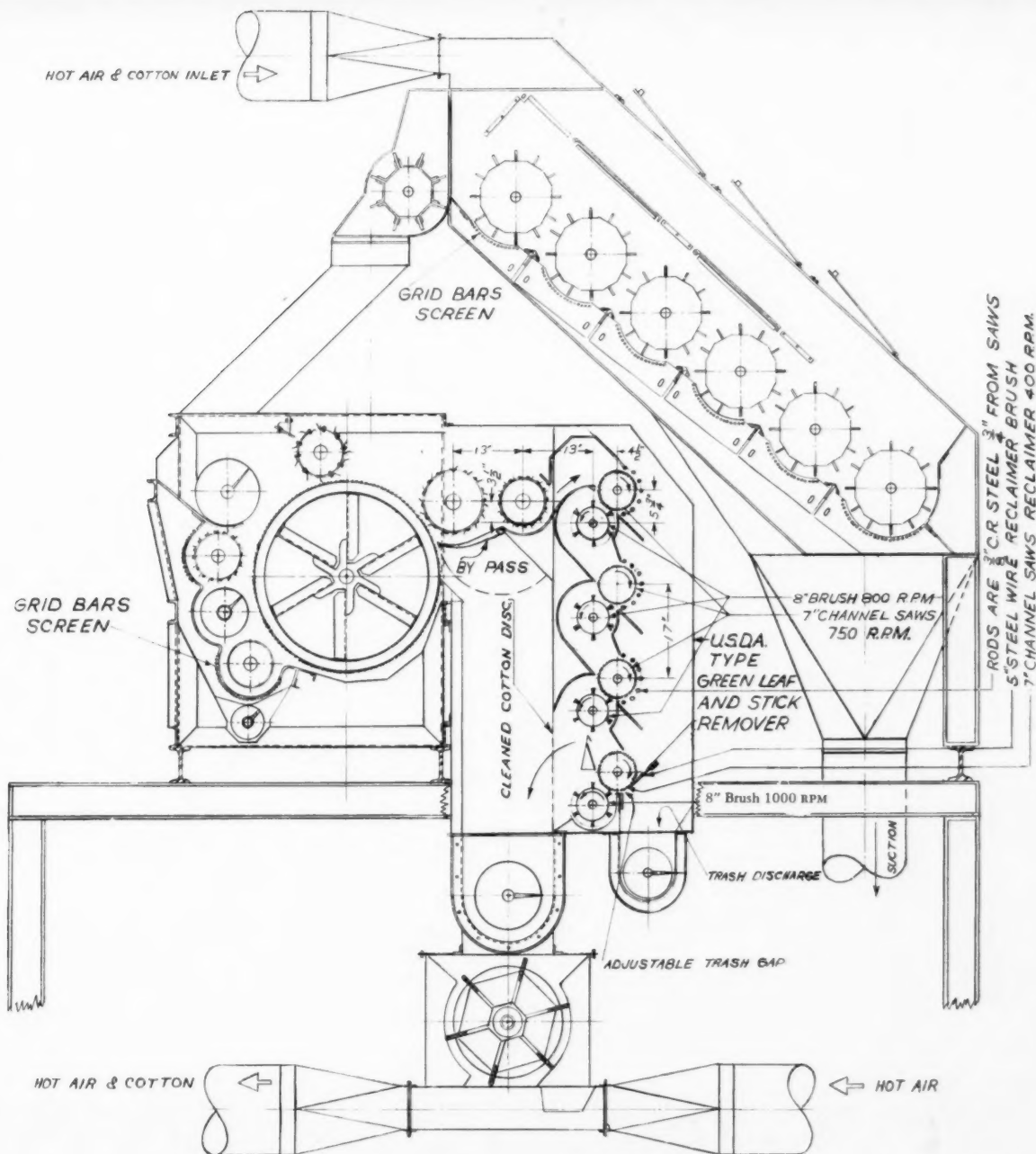
A bewildered man entered a ladies' specialty shop: "I want a corset for my wife."

"What bust?" asked the clerk.

"Nothin'. It just wore out."



# GULLETT



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Further information will be furnished on request from office nearest you.

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*"making me money"*

*"filled a definite  
need in my gin"*

*"helps gin faster"*



*"takes out grass as  
well as sticks  
and leaves"*

*"like my Big Bur  
machine, it does  
its job perfectly"*

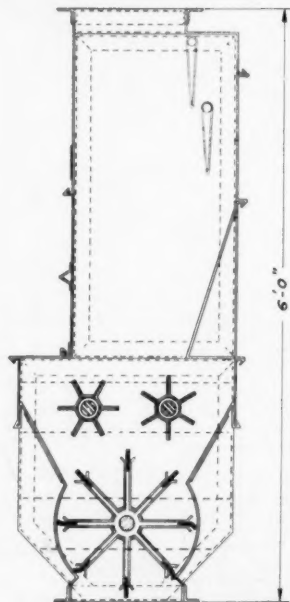
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### *Automatic Feed Control*

This Feed Control has been designed to provide a positive and even feed of the Seed Cotton for all of the overhead Cleaning and Drying Equipment.

It is built in two sizes, 52 $\frac{3}{8}$ " and 72" wide, and fitted with an automatic Cut-off Valve arrangement connected to Air Box on Separator. When the feeding is too heavy, the Valve automatically reduces the suction at the Telescope, eliminates choke-ups, and provides just the proper amount of feed for the most efficient drying and cleaning.

For double drying systems install control under Separator in connection with the No. 1 Drier. For other plants with one Drier, install Control under No. 1 Separator.

## THE MURRAY COMPANY of TEXAS, INC.

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